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#16	Search #10 and antibacterial Field: MeSH Major Topic	16:04:20	20
#15	Search #10 and anti-bacterial Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:28:04	0
#14	Search #10 and anti-bacter* Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:27:59	0
#13	Search #10 and anti-bacter\$ Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:27:54	0
#12	Search #10 and antibacter\$ Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:27:48	0
#11	Search #10 and antibacter* Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:27:40	0
#10	Search "nitrous acid" Field: MeSH Major Topic	14:27:18	5409
#7	Search #5 and nitr* Field: MeSH Major Topic	13:57:38	13
#6	Search #5 and nitrous Field: MeSH Major Topic	13:56:23	0
#5	Search buffer Field: MeSH Major Topic	13:56:07	797
#4	Search buffer "nitrous acid" citric	13:55:29	0
#3	Search buffer "nitrous acid"	13:55:17	44
#2	Search buffer nitrous acid	13:55:11	261
#1	Search cidal	12:04:48	231

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Aug 14 2006 08:07:58

Roy P. Issac 10/780435

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5

E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25

L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7

L8 77 S L6 AND L7

L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003

L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)

E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25

L12 66846 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7

L13 171 S L12 AND L7

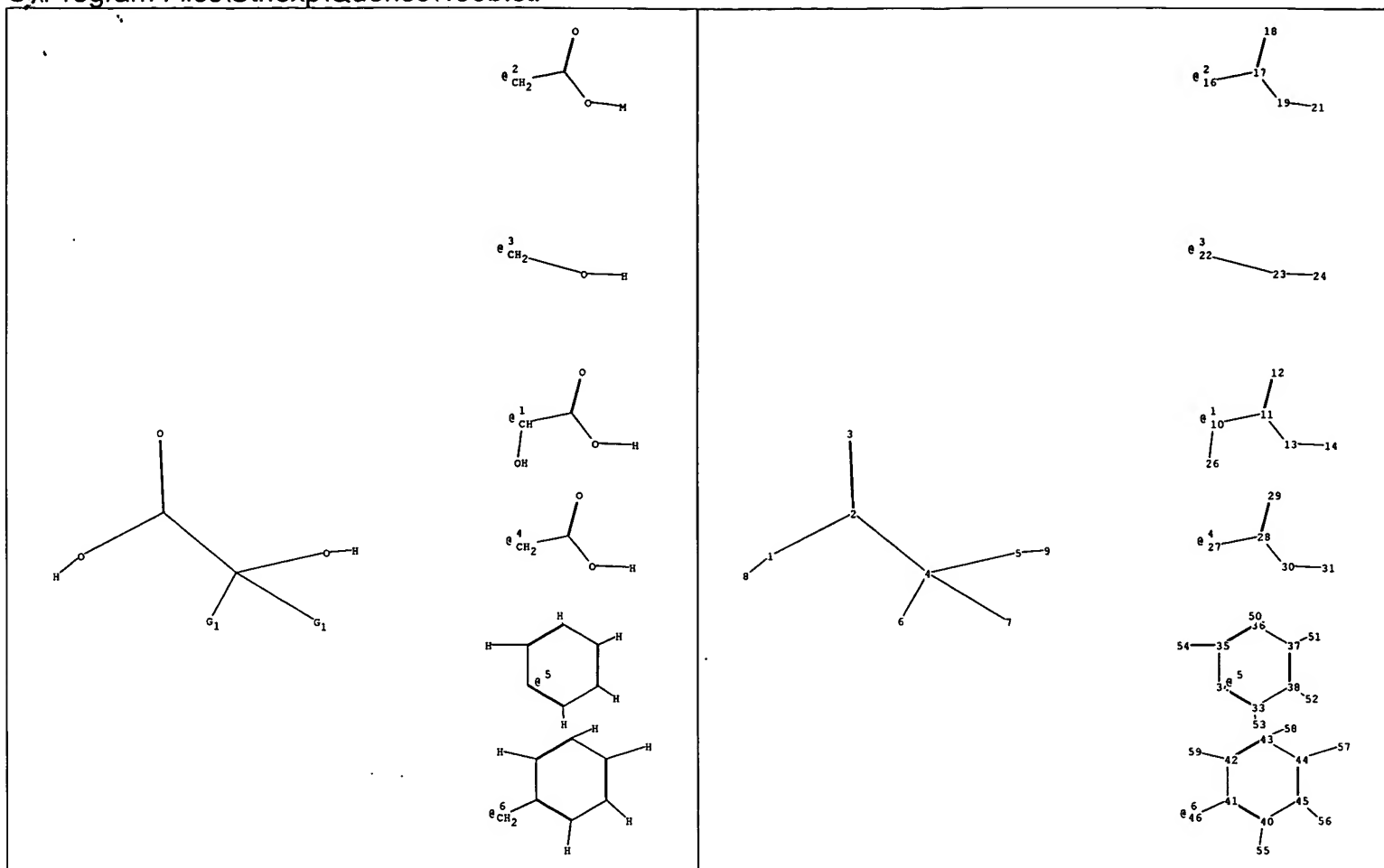
L14 128 S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003

L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)

L16 37 S (L10 OR L14) AND (CIDAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISI

L17 6 S L16 AND PH

Roy P. Issac 10/780435



chain nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 31
46 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

ring nodes :

33 34 35 36 37 38 40 41 42 43 44 45

chain bonds :

1-2 1-8 2-3 2-4 4-5 4-6 4-7 5-9 10-11 10-26 11-12 11-13 13-14 16-17 17-18 17-19 19-21
22-23 23-24 27-28 28-29 28-30 30-31 33-53 35-54 36-50 37-51 38-52 40-55 41-46 42-59
43-58 44-57 45-56

ring bonds :

33-34 33-38 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38 40-41 40-45 41-42 42-43 43-44 44-45

exact/norm bonds :

4-5 4-6 4-7 10-26 17-18 17-19

exact bonds :

1-8 2-4 5-9 10-11 13-14 16-17 19-21 22-23 23-24 27-28 30-31 33-53 35-54 36-50 37-51
38-52 40-55 41-46 42-59 43-58 44-57 45-56

normalized bonds :

1-2 2-3 11-12 28-29 28-30 33-34 33-38 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38 40-41 40-45 41-42
42-43 43-44 44-45

G1:[*1],[*2],[*3],[*4],[*5],[*6]

Match level :

Roy P. Issac 10/780435

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L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)

L16 37 S (L10 OR L14) AND (CIDAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISI

L17 6 S L16 AND PH

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:40 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:16:53 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:01 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, APOLLIT, AQUALINE, AQUIRE, BABS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DISSABS, ENCOMPLIT, GENBANK, INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, ...' ENTERED AT 12:55:42 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:57:33 ON 16 AUG 2006

SET LINE 250

SET DETAIL OFF

E KROSS R/AU 25

SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH

L18 25 S (E4 OR E8 OR E9 OR E10) AND (PH OR NITROUS OR PHOSPHORIC OR H

SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH

SET LINE LOGIN

SET DETAIL LOGIN

SET LINE 250

Roy P. Issac 10/780435

Roy P. Issac 10/780435

L19	3	SET DETAIL OFF SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH S L18 AND (NITROUS) SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY SET LINE LOGIN SET DETAIL LOGIN SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH SET LINE 250 SET DETAIL OFF E GREEN L/AU 25 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
L20	0	S (E3 OR E15) AND (NITROUS) E GREEN LORRENCE/AU 25 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH SET LINE LOGIN SET DETAIL LOGIN SET LINE 250 SET DETAIL OFF E GREEN L H/AU 25 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
L21	0	S (E3) AND (NITROUS)
L22	0	S (E3) AND (PH OR PHOSPHORIC) SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH SET LINE LOGIN SET DETAIL LOGIN

Roy P. Issac 10/780435

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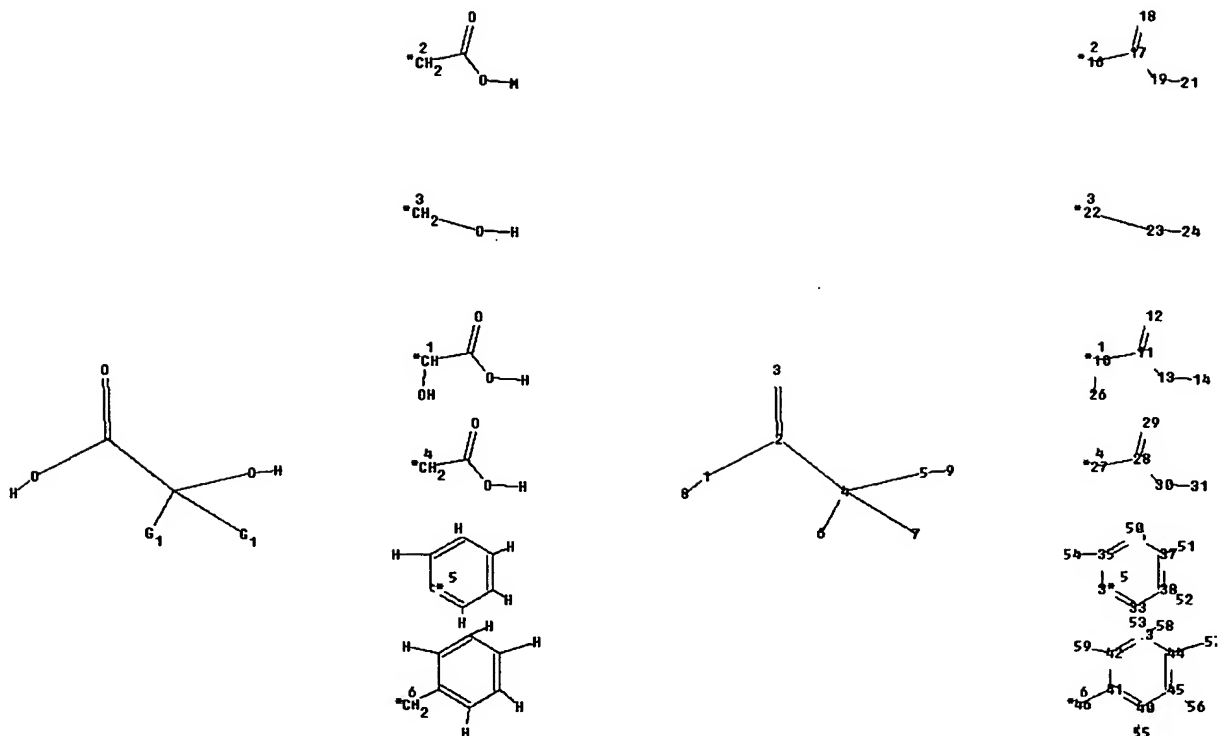
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40-45 41-42 42-43 43-44 44-45

G1: [*1], [*2], [*3], [*4], [*5], [*6]

Match level :

1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS
10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS

=> d his

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L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

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=> s l6 and l7

L8 77 L6 AND L7

=> ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B

L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

=> DIS L9 1-27 ANSWERS

L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

TERM #	# OCC	# DOC	% DOC	PY.B
1	8	8	10.39	2003 (ANS: 18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25)
2	7	7	9.09	2002 (ANS: 9,14,26,27,29,30,31)
3	7	7	9.09	2006 (ANS: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
4	6	6	7.79	1992 (ANS: 49,50,51,52,53,54)
5	6	6	7.79	2004 (ANS: 11,12,13,15,16,17)
6	5	5	6.49	2001 (ANS: 28,32,33,34,35)
7	4	4	5.19	1989 (ANS: 58,59,60,63)
8	4	4	5.19	1998 (ANS: 40,41,42,43)
9	3	3	3.90	1986 (ANS: 65,67,68)
10	3	3	3.90	1988 (ANS: 61,62,64)
11	3	3	3.90	1991 (ANS: 55,56,57)
12	2	2	2.60	1994 (ANS: 47,48)
13	2	2	2.60	1996

(ANS: 44,45)

14	2	2	2.60	1999	(ANS: 38,39)
15	2	2	2.60	2000	(ANS: 36,37)
16	2	2	2.60	2005	(ANS: 8,10)
17	1	1	1.30	1915	(ANS: 77)
18	1	1	1.30	1953	(ANS: 76)
19	1	1	1.30	1957	(ANS: 75)
20	1	1	1.30	1962	(ANS: 74)
21	1	1	1.30	1970	(ANS: 73)
22	1	1	1.30	1971	(ANS: 72)
23	1	1	1.30	1974	(ANS: 71)
24	1	1	1.30	1983	(ANS: 70)
25	1	1	1.30	1984	(ANS: 69)
26	1	1	1.30	1987	(ANS: 66)
27	1	1	1.30	1995	(ANS: 46)

***** END OF L9 ***

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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TOTAL

ENTRY

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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197.55

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Aug 11, 2006 (20060811/UP).

=> DISPLAY HISTORY L8 FULL

(FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006)

SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH

SET LINE LOGIN

SET DETAIL LOGIN

D L7 IBIB HITSTR

L8 77 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND L7

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l11 ibib abs hitstr 1-19

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1015198 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:266342
TITLE: Control of soil-borne pathogens with
nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster
INVENTOR(S): Lazarovits, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2314387	AA	20020124	CA 2000-2314387	20000724 <--

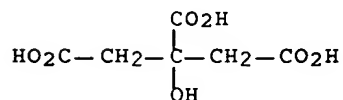
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2000-2314387 20000724

AB A method of determining an effective method for control of soil pathogens includes the steps of measuring the pH of the soil, measuring the organic carbon content of the soil, and measuring the buffering capacity of the soil. When the buffering capacity of the soil is <2 µL H2SO4/g soil, soil-borne pathogens are controlled by adding a nitrogen-containing material and a pH-reducing agent to reduce the soil pH below 5.5. When the organic carbon content is <1.7% by weight, soil-borne pathogens are controlled by adding a nitrogen-containing material and a pH-raising agent to raise the pH above 8.5.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(control of soil-borne pathogens with nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

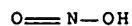
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(control of soil-borne pathogens with nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster in relation to toxicity of)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:924110 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:243000

TITLE: Porous moisture absorbent with a moisture absorbency-indicating function by using organic dye and its preparation method

INVENTOR(S): Koo, Tae Hyeon; Lee, Hyeong Seok; Lee, Jong Heun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuk Dong Chemical Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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KR 2002048234	A	20020622	KR 2000-77656	20001218 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2000-77656	20001218

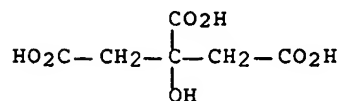
AB The porous moisture absorbent with a moisture absorbency-indicating function and the preparation method are provided. The indicator is nontoxic and environment friendly and is a substitute for the conventional Co chloride moisture absorbent indicator. The indicator exhibits the indicator function in the relative moisture of 10-50% and in the acidic condition, showing a distinct color change due to absorption and indicator stability with use of small amts. The change point of the color is controlled according to the various properties and shapes of the used moisture absorbent. The preparation method comprises: making the acidic aqueous solution of a pH ≤4 by adding acid to 0.005-0.5 weight% organic dye indicator selected from neutral red, phenol red, and bromothymol blue; dipping or coating a porous moisture absorbent selected from silica gel, aluminosilicate bead, zeolite, lime, and CaCl₂ into the acidic aqueous solution; and drying to make the final moisture absorbent. The acid is selected from a group consisting of H₂SO₄, HCl, benzoic acid, chloric acid, formic acid, chloroacetic acid, HNO₃, HNO₂, H₃PO₄, tartaric acid, succinic acid, citric acid, malic acid, fumaric acid, glycolic acid, maleic acid, methylsulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, and/or salicylic acid.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in preparation of porous moisture absorbent with moisture absorbency-indicating organic dye)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



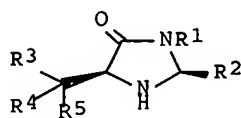
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

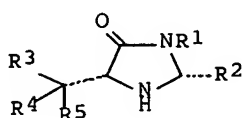
O=N-OH

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:454188 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:36082
TITLE: Enantioselective transformation of
 α,β -unsaturated ketones using chiral
organic catalysts
INVENTOR(S): MacMillan, David W. C.; Northrup, Alan B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003047740	A2	20030612	WO 2002-US39065	20021205 <--
WO 2003047740	A3	20030904		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002351278	A1	20030617	AU 2002-351278	20021205 <--
US 2003220507	A1	20031127	US 2002-313744	20021205 <--
EP 1461320	A2	20040929	EP 2002-786926	20021205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-338384P	P 20011205
			WO 2002-US39065	W 20021205
OTHER SOURCE(S):			CASREACT 139:36082; MARPAT 139:36082	
GI				



I

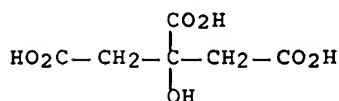


II

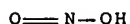
AB Nonmetallic organic catalysts are provided that facilitate the enantioselective reaction of α,β -unsatd. ketones. The catalysts are chiral imidazolidinone compds. I or II there acid addition salts [R1 = C1-6-alkyl; R2

= Ph, 2-methylfuryl; R3, R4 = H; R5 = (un)substituted Ph (with 1 or 2 substituents selected from halo, OH, C1-6-alkyl)]. The chiral imidazolinones are useful in catalyzing a wide variety of reactions, including cycloaddn. reactions, Friedel-Crafts alkylation reactions, and Michael addns. Thus, I [R1 = Me, R2 = 5-methyl-2-furyl, R3 = R4 = H, R5 = Ph] was used to catalyze the Diels-Alder reaction of cyclopentadiene with MeCH:CHCOEt to give 89% (+)-2-endo-3-exo-[3-methylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl]propan-1-one (90% e.e.).

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (catalyst acid addition salt from; enantioselective transformations of α,β -unsatd. ketones using chiral organic catalysts)
 RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



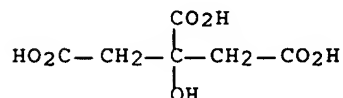
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



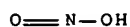
L11 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:395278 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:219512
 TITLE: Novel ibuprofen potentiometric membrane sensors based on tetraphenylporphyrinato indium(III)
 AUTHOR(S): Hassan, Saad S. M.; Mahmoud, Wagiha H.; Elmosallamy, Mohamed A. F.; Almarzooqi, Mahra H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt
 SOURCE: Analytical Sciences (2003), 19(5), 675-679
 CODEN: ANSCEN; ISSN: 0910-6340
 PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Two novel potentiometric membrane sensors responsive to the ibuprofen drug was developed. These incorporate poly(vinyl chloride) and polyurethane matrix membranes containing 5,10,15,20-tetraphenylporphyrinato (TPP) indium(III) ionophore plasticized with dibutylsebacate. The sensors show a near-Nernstian response with anionic slopes of -53 and -55 mV decade⁻¹, over the concentration range of 4.2×10^{-6} - 1.0×10^{-2} and 3.3×10^{-6} - 1.0×10^{-2} M ibuprofen within pH ranges of 4 - 9 and 5 - 9 for PVC and PU matrix membranes, resp. A sensor based on a polyurethane membrane displays a lower detection limit and a wider linear working range, and a sensor based on a PVC membrane exhibits a better overall selectivity, especially in the presence of lipophilic organic anions. Both sensors are used for the quantification and quality-control assessment of ibuprofen in pharmaceutical preps. The average

recoveries are 99.1±0.3% and 99.3±0.3% for TPP In(III)-PVC and TPP In(III)-PU based membrane sensors, resp. High selectivities towards ibuprofen in the presence of many anions, drug excipients and diluents are offered by both sensors, which exhibit a non-Hofmeister selectivity pattern.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, analysis 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of ibuprofen by potentiometry using membrane sensors based on tetraphenylporphyrinato indium(III))
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:389970 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:393080
TITLE: Manufacture of quaternary ammonium hydrogen peroxide compound solution as a reducing agent for titanium oxide
INVENTOR(S): Hara, Yasushi; Aoki, Masahiro; Hayashi, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tosoh Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003146946	A2	20030521	JP 2001-341935	20011107 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-341935	20011107

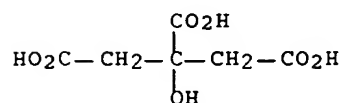
AB The solution is manufactured by addition of oxidizing/reducing acid and/or its salt to a solution of quaternary ammonium salt-H₂O₂ compound PH of the solution is adjusted without decrease of reducing power. The solution is useful for removal of Ti oxide byproduct in semiconductor manufacture process.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(pH adjustor; pH adjustment of quaternary ammonium

H2O2 compound solns. as reducing agents for Ti oxide)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STM

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:22810 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:89342

TITLE: Enantioselective transformations of
 α,β -unsaturated aldehydes by a wide variety
of reactions using imidazolidinone enantiomers as
chiral organic catalysts

INVENTOR(S): MacMillan, David W. C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003002491	A2	20030109	WO 2002-US20858	20020701 <--
WO 2003002491	A3	20030626		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1412335	A2	20040428	EP 2002-749735	20020701
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2001-301875P P 20010629
US 2001-338172P P 20011205
US 2001-338451P P 20011205

OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 138:89342; MARPAT 138:89342

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Nonmetallic organic catalysts are provided that facilitate the enantioselective reaction of α,β -unsatd. aldehydes. The catalysts are chiral imidazolidinone compds. I or II, or their acid addition salts, wherein, in one preferred embodiment, R1 is C1-C6 alkyl, R2 is tri(C1-C6 alkyl)substituted Me, R3 and R4 are H, and R5 is Ph optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halo, OH, and C1-C6 alkyl. More broadly, compds. I and II and their acid addition salts are claimed, wherein R1 is (un)substituted (hetero)hydrocarbyl, R2 is trihydrocarbylmethyl(alkyl), R3 and R4 are H, halo, OH, or (un)substituted (hetero)hydrocarbyl, and R5 is an (un)substituted cyclic group. The chiral imidazolidinones are useful in catalyzing a wide variety of reactions, including Diels-Alder and other cycloaddn. reactions, Friedel-Crafts alkylation reactions of aroms. and heteroaroms., and various Michael addns. The catalysis involves lowering of the LUMO of the carbon-carbon double bond within the aldehyde. These catalysts avoid the problems associated with traditional metal catalysts, are readily synthesized from inexpensive, com. available reagents, are compatible with aerobic conditions, and provide products in excellent yields with a high level of enantioselectivity. For instance, (S)-phenylalanine Me ester was amidated with ethanolic MeNH₂ to give the N-methylamide (82%), which was cyclocondensed with Me₃CCHO in THF in the presence of FeCl₃ and 4Å mol. sieves, to give cis-epimeric catalyst III in 23% yield and 99% enantiomeric excess (ee), plus the trans epimer, separated as its HCl salt. The trans epimer salt was recycled to give addnl. III in 22% yield. Use of III and HCl (0.10 mmol each) as the catalyst for Diels-Alder cycloaddn. of 1.0 mmol (E)-crotonaldehyde with 4.0 mmol cyclopentadiene at -60° in CHCl₃ over 4.5 days gave the (1S,2R,3S,4R)-enantiomeric adduct IV in 80% yield. This product showed a 5.0:1.0 endo/exo ratio, and 93% ee for the exo isomer. Addnl. reactions included an intramol. Diels-Alder (85% yield, 99:1 endo/exo, endo 93% ee), a nitron cycloaddn. (96% yield, 150:1 endo/exo, endo 98% ee), a Friedel-Crafts alkylation (96% yield, 95% ee), similar heterocycle alkylations (78-87% yield, 90-95% ee), and various Michael-type addns. (69-70% yield, 84-90% ee). The reaction was applied to the enantioselective construction of a pyrroloindoline alkaloid core V from 1-allyl-N-BOC-tryptamine and acrolein, using III and p-MeC₆H₄SO₃H as catalyst, in 91% yield and 93% ee. Thus, natural product applications include flustramine B, fructigenine C, amauromine, urochordamine A, and (-)-chimonanthine. The study included the effects of acid addition salt on the catalyst, and both aldehyde and indole substitution on indole alkylations.

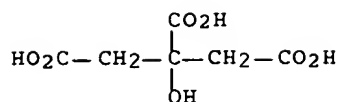
IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

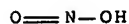
(cocatalyst; general enantioselective reactions of α,β -unsatd. aldehydes using imidazolidinone enantiomers as chiral organic catalysts)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:505435 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83698
TITLE: Method for preparing hydrophilic porous polymeric materials for use in biotechnology and pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Lai, Huey-min; Chang, Chun-hui; Liao, Chun-jen; Chen, Chin-fu; Wu, Kuei-hung; Chang, Yuan-chia; Jan, Yu-yen; Mou, Tsung-yi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002086977	A1	20020704	US 2001-83242	20011019 <--
US 6635684	B2	20031021		
TW 477802	B	20020301	TW 2000-89127372	20001220 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: TW 2000-89127372 A 20001220

AB The present invention discloses a method for preparing a hydrophilic porous polymeric material comprising the step of mixing a hydrophilic polymeric material with a hydrophobic material; solvent sintering the surface of the hydrophilic polymeric material with water or an aqueous solution; and removing the hydrophobic material contained within the hydrophilic polymeric material with a massive organic solvent. Thus, the hydrophilic porous polymeric material with high porosity and stable structure is rapidly mass produced.

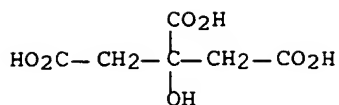
IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)

(method for preparing hydrophilic porous polymeric materials for use in biotechnol. and pharmaceuticals)

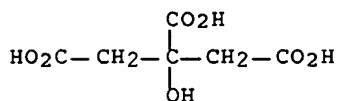
RN 68-04-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

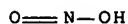


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RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:618130 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:196817
TITLE: Stable, aqueous compositions for treating surfaces, especially fabrics
INVENTOR(S): Uchiyama, Hirotaka; Stickney, Janese Christine
O'Brien; Cetti, Jonathan Robert; Woo, Ricky Ah-Man; Du Val, Dean Larry; Frankenbach, Gayle Marie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter + Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060961	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US4638	20010213 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				

processes
 INVENTOR(S): Andersson, Karl; Hamalainen, Markku; Malmqvist, Magnus; Roos, Hakan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

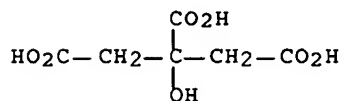
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9963333	A1	19991209	WO 1999-SE921	19990531 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6289286	B1	20010911	US 1998-87402	19980529 <--
AU 9946658	A1	19991220	AU 1999-46658	19990531 <--
AU 755181	B2	20021205		
EP 1082607	A1	20010314	EP 1999-930044	19990531 <--
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2002517720	T2	20020618	JP 2000-552490	19990531 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-87402	A 19980529
			WO 1999-SE921	W 19990531

AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols. associated therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or characterize biomols. associated therewith. Kits and stock solns. for use in the context of this invention, as well as associated computer algorithms are also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepared and combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, organic, detergent and chelating agent containing Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration process. Immuno-reactions, nucleic acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore instruments and CM5 sensor chips.

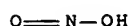
IT 77-92-9, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solns. based on interaction-specific optimized processes)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:724276 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:39559

TITLE: Preparation of poly(vinyl chloride)-type resins for pastes and polymer blends containing the pastes

INVENTOR(S): Koike, Taizo; Kubo, Masahiro; Kobayashi, Sadahito

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 10298297	A2	19981110	JP 1997-123478	19970424 <--
JP 3576351	B2	20041013		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-123478 19970424

AB Title resins and blends, giving moldings with good surface appearance after chemical embossing, are prepared by adding acidic compds. into PVC-type resins so that dispersions of 1 part dry PVC resins in 2 parts H2O have pH 2.5-5.0. Thus, 100 parts vinyl chloride was emulsion-polymerized in 130 parts H2O in the presence of 2,2'-azobisbutylvaleronitrile 0.01, Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 0.8, and stearyl alc. 0.3 part to obtain latex, which was mixed with 0.00086 part H3PO4, spray-dried (pH of the mixture of 1 part resin and 2 part H2O was 4.90), and then blended with PBM B 5F (blend resin) to give plastisol with blow ratio 4.2-folds and blow suppression 40.2% [(blown area) - (nonblown area)]/(blown area) in expanding.

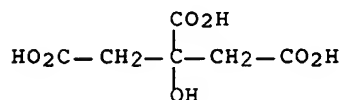
IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(PVC-type resins containing acidic compds. for pastes for polymer blends giving moldings with good surface appearance by chemical embossing)

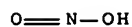
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



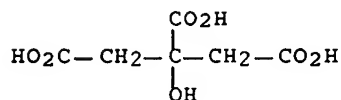
L11 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:172143 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:210899
 TITLE: Apparatus for removing contaminants from wastewater
 INVENTOR(S): Evans, Steven T.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 15 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 40,627,
 abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5492620	A	19960220	US 1994-207968	19940309 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-207968	B2 19940309
			US 1993-40627	19930331

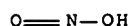
AB The apparatus includes a 1st balance pH tank, a clarifier tank and a final pH balance tank. The 1st tank periodically receives a certain volume of the wastewater. This tank is equipped with an automatic system for raising the pH, so that all the heavy metals will precipitate as oxides and hydroxides. Next the stream is transferred to the clarifier tank. The clarifier tank has a number of internal vertical baffles. The 1st baffles have perforations near their lower ends. The stream flows from one chamber to the other over or under the 1st baffles or through their perforations. Then the stream flows over the last baffle. In the clarifier, the precipitate accumulates at the bottom of the tank and the pH drops. Finally, the stream is transferred to the final pH balance tank where the pH is adjusted to .apprx.7.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (apparatus for removing contaminants from wastewater)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:425102 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:25102
 TITLE: Salts and hydroxycarboxylic acids as improvers in color development of meat products and methods for color development improvement by them
 INVENTOR(S): Chiba, Katsunori; Sato, Nobuaki; Maehashi, Kazutomo; Ishida, Hajime
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aoba Kasei K. K., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

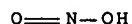
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04066071	A2	19920302	JP 1990-179881	19900707 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-179881	19900707

AB Meat treated with ascorbic acid, HNO₂, cystine, and/or their salts for color development is mixed with small amts. of salts and hydroxycarboxylic acids at neutral pH (the amts. of salts are larger than the hydroxycarboxylic acids). The salts and hydroxycarboxylic acids stabilize the developed colors. Pork meat 5000, NaCl 250, Na polyphosphate 40, starch 300, H₂O 2700, Na L-ascorbate 5, cystine 5, citric acid 5, Na citrate 5 g, and 100 ppm nitrite were mixed to show long-lasting color development.

IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (meat color development by, improvers for, hydroxycarboxylates as)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

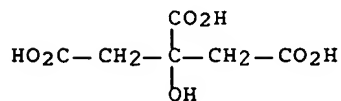
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (meat color development improvement by hydroxycarboxylate salts and)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

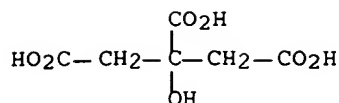
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (meat color development improvement by hydroxycarboxylic acids and)

RN 68-04-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 Na

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:689778 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:289778
 TITLE: Method for manufacturing electrogalvanized steel sheet
 excellent in spot weldability
 INVENTOR(S): Shiohara, Yukimitsu; Abe, Masaki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NKK Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 446701	A1	19910918	EP 1991-102849	19910226 <--
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 03260087	A2	19911120	JP 1990-57689	19900308 <--
JP 03264687	A2	19911125	JP 1990-61961	19900313 <--
US 5203986	A	19930420	US 1991-657665	19910219 <--
CA 2036843	AA	19910909	CA 1991-2036843	19910221 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-57689	A 19900308
			JP 1990-61961	A 19900313

AB The method comprises electrogalvanizing a steel sheet in a solution containing an oxidizer to form on ≥ 1 surface(s) of the sheet a layer of ZnO or Zn(OH)₂. The solution addnl. contains a Zn-complexing agent 0.001-10 mol/L and a pH buffer (pH range 5-12) 1-50 g/L of electrogalvanizing solution

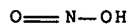
IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(oxidizer, in manufacture of electrogalvanized steel sheets)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



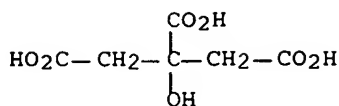
IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate

RL: PRP (Properties)

(zinc-complexing agent, in manufacture of electrogalvanized steel sheets)

RN 68-04-2 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● 3 Na

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:108424 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:108424
 TITLE: Processing method and bleaching solution for silver
 halide color photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Kuse, Satoru; Ishikawa, Masao; Koboshi, Shigeharu;
 Kurematsu, Masayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 84 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 329088	A2	19890823	EP 1989-102530	19890214 <--
EP 329088	A3	19900613		
EP 329088	B1	19970423		
R: DE, GB				
JP 02000861	A2	19900105	JP 1988-67786	19880322 <--
JP 2707450	B2	19980128		
JP 01315737	A2	19891220	JP 1988-315958	19881213 <--
CA 1336480	A1	19950801	CA 1989-590981	19890214 <--
JP 02103041	A2	19900416	JP 1989-36571	19890215 <--
JP 2867033	B2	19990308		
US 5063140	A	19911105	US 1990-508786	19900412 <--
US 5002859	A	19910326	US 1990-512059	19900419 <--
US 5352568	A	19941004	US 1993-104828	19930811 <--
US 5453348	A	19950926	US 1994-303239	19940908 <--
JP 10133344	A2	19980522	JP 1997-327726	19971128 <--
JP 2926486	B2	19990728		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			JP 1988-32501	A 19880215
			JP 1988-72781	A 19880325
			JP 1988-315958	A 19881213
			JP 1988-48931	A 19880302
			JP 1988-55855	A 19880309
			JP 1988-59000	A 19880311
			US 1989-309817	B1 19890210
			US 1989-309818	B2 19890210
			US 1989-309838	B1 19890210
			US 1989-310369	B1 19890213
			JP 1989-36571	A3 19890215
			US 1990-611487	B1 19901101
			US 1990-626338	B1 19901213
			US 1991-804487	B1 19911209

US 1992-982015

B1 19921124

US 1993-66625

B1 19930524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:108424

AB A processing method is described for a Ag-rich high-sensitivity Ag halide color photog. material by which sufficient desilvering in a short time and prevention of bleaching fogging can be achieved. The processing method comprises the steps of developing the photog. material with a color developer, bleaching, immediately after the developing step, the photog. material with a bleaching solution containing ≥ 1 ferric complex salt of the compound represented by the formula $(R_1CH_2)(R_2CH_2)NZ_1N(CH_2R_3)(CH_2R_4)$ or $(R_1CH_2)(R_2CH_2)N(Z_2O)nZ_3N(CH_2R_3)(CH_2R_4)$ [$R_1-4 = CH_2OH, CO_2M_1, PO_3M_2M_3$; $M_1, M_2, M_3 = H, K, Na, NH_4$; $Z_1 =$ (substituted) alkylene having 3-6 C atoms; $Z_2, Z_3 =$ (substituted) alkylene having 2-5 C atoms; $n =$ an integer of 1-8] in an amount of ≥ 0.01 mol/L, the pH of the bleaching solution being 3-7, and treating, after the bleaching step, the photog. material with a fixing solution

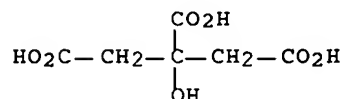
IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses and miscellaneous 7782-77-6,
Nitrous acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(bleaching solns. containing ferric complex salt and, for processing of silver-rich high-sensitivity photog. materials)

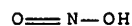
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:86728 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:86728

TITLE: Solid soap containing dispersed microcapsules

INVENTOR(S): Nakagawa, Yukio; Kamura, Takayuki; Arai, Hiroto;
Takizawa, Masahiro; Konishi, Shoji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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DE 3621458	A1	19870108	DE 1986-3621458	19860626 <--

JP 62000599	A2	19870106	JP 1985-140891	19850627 <--
JP 04043120	B4	19920715		
JP 62266136	A2	19871118	JP 1986-110257	19860514 <--
JP 07053656	B4	19950607		
FR 2584088	A1	19870102	FR 1986-9303	19860626 <--
US 4749501	A	19880607	US 1986-879438	19860627 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-140891	A 19850627
			JP 1986-110257	A 19860514

AB Microcapsules containing hydrophobic liqs. (i.e., soap additives) are prepared and used in solid soaps, the liqs. being released when the soaps are used in contact with water. A stirred dispersion prepared from 10% aqueous gelatin solution 160, H₂O 480, and perfume 40 g was heated to 45°, mixed with 160 g 10% aqueous gum arabic solution, mixed with AcOH to give pH 4.2, cooled to 15°, and treated slowly with 115 g Na₂SO₄ to promote dewatering. The resulting microcapsules (breaking strength 147.2 N/cm²; diameter 70μ) were mixed (2 parts) with 98 parts soap (80:20 tallow-coco; 10% H₂O). The mixture was extruded and pressed to form bars. During mixing, extrusion, and pressing, 15% of the microcapsules broke.

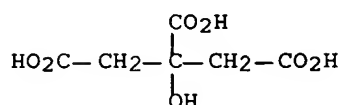
IT 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses and miscellaneous 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(dewatering by, in microencapsulation of soap additives)

RN 68-04-2 CAPLUS

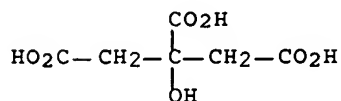
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, trisodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●3 Na

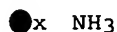
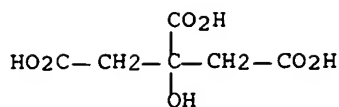
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

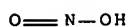


RN 7632-50-0 CAPLUS

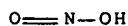
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



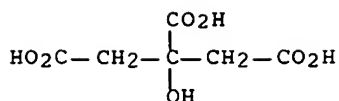
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:547961 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:147961
TITLE: Inhibition of nitrosamine formation by inorganic and organic salts
AUTHOR(S): Iitsuka, Mieko; Kato, Tetsuta; Kikugawa, Kiyomi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Coll. Pharm., Tokyo, 192-03, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1986), 34(8), 3485-7
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Formation of N-nitrosamines from nitrite and secondary amines in acidic solns. was inhibited by salts such as Cl⁻, succinate [110-15-6], citrate [77-92-9], and tartrate [87-69-4]. Formation of N-nitrosodimethylamine [62-75-9] at pH 5 was inhibited more effectively than at pH 3. The dissociation constant of nitrous acid-nitrite in the solution was decreased by addition of the salts. The salts influenced the nitrous acid/nitrite equilibrium to inhibit N-nitrosation of secondary amines.
IT ~~7782-77-6~~
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nitrosodimethylamine formation from secondary amines and, inorg. and organic acid inhibition of, pH effect on)
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 77-92-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nitrosodimethylamine formation inhibition by salts of, pH effect on)
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:77533 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:77533

TITLE: Sunflower butter spread and products including a pretreatment of the sunflower seeds

INVENTOR(S): MacDonald, Bruce Eugene; Galloway, Geoffrey; Kakuda, Yukio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CSP Foods Ltd., UK

SOURCE: Can., 55 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1177323	A1	19841106	CA 1982-397327	19820301 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1981-6819	A 19810304

AB A sunflower seed butter with pleasant color and protein characteristics similar to, but a polyunsat./saturate fatty acids level greater than, peanut butter is prepared Thus, sunflower seeds were immersed in a 2% solution of ascorbic acid [50-81-7] at 30° until the seed moisture content reached 40% by weight, then the seeds were dried and roasted at 160° to yield a seed lacking the gray color of the original seed. Sweeteners, stabilizers, flavoring, and fats or oils are then added to the decolorized, roasted seed. The mixture is then ground, deaerated, chilled, and tempered to yield a butter containing moisture 0.50, fat 54-30, protein 21.58, fiber 1.92, carbohydrates 16.96, NaCl 1.47, Ca 0.072, P 0.74, K 0.63, and Fe 0.0055%, with a pH of 6.25 and polyunsatd. and saturated fatty acid content of 70.0 and 14.1 g/100 g fat. The polyunsatd./saturated fatty acid ratio is 5.0:1 in sunflower butter compared with 1.8-2.1:1 for peanut butter.

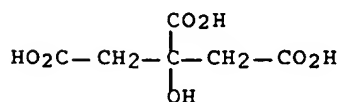
IT 77-92-9, biological studies 7782-77-6

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in sunflower seed decolorization, in sunflower butter manufacture)

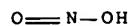
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:131179 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:131179

TITLE: Relative stabilities of some platinum(IV) complexes studied by a solubility method

AUTHOR(S): Nabivanets, B. I.; Kalabina, L. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Obshch. Neorg. Khim., Kiev, USSR

SOURCE: Ukrainskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (Russian Edition) (1970), 36(12), 1294-5

CODEN: UKZHAU; ISSN: 0041-6045

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

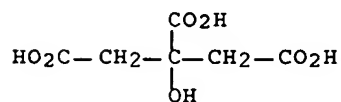
AB The solubility of $\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_4$ in 0.5M solution of pH 3 decreases in order: nitrite, tartrate thiocyanate, oxalate, citrate, bromide, phosphate, acetate, EDTA, $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, chloride, nitrate, and sulfate. At pH 6, the decreasing order is nitrite, thiocyanate, oxalate, tartrate, and citrate. The solubility of $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2$ at pH 3 and 6 in EDTA, HOAc, and citric acid and at pH 3 in NaCl and NaBr is appreciably greater than that of $\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_4$. The order of decreasing solubility is indicative of the decreasing relative stabilities of the resp. complexes.

IT 77-92-9D, Citric acid, platinum metal complexes 7782-77-6D
, Nitrous acid, platinum metal complexes

RL: PRP (Properties)
(stability of)

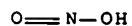
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:42275 CAPLUS Full-text

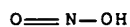
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:42275

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:8177f-i,8178a-c

TITLE: Organic spot analyses
AUTHOR(S): Feigl, F.; Amaral, J. R.; Gentil, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ministerio Agr., Rio de Janeiro
SOURCE: Microchimica Acta (1957) 726-35
CODEN: MIACAQ; ISSN: 0026-3672
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

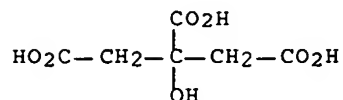
AB cf. F., Spot Tests in Organic Anal., 1957 (CA 51, 4883a). Urea can be detected (0.5 γ limit) by warming a drop of test solution in a micro test tube for 3 min. with 1 drop each of 0.5N NaClO, b-HOC₆H₄CHO solution (5 drops in 100 mL. EtOH), and 20% NaOH, cooling, acidifying with AcOH, and examining on filter paper under UV light. Urea forms N₂H₄, which gives the intense yellow-green fluorescing salicylaldazine. Methyl- and acetylmethylurea also show aldazine fluorescence, but the as-Ph₂, m-MeC₆H₄NH₂, sym-(m-MeC₆H₄)₂, Ph, and allyl derivs. do not. o-C₆H₄(NO₂)₂ (limit 0.2 γ /drop) can be detected in the presence of saturated alc. p-C₆H₄(NO₂)₂ by formation of an intense blue-violet quinoidal derivative on reduction by stirring with a drop each of 2% PhNHNH₂.HCl in H₂O and 2% NaOH. Similarly, p-C₆H₄(NO₂)₂ (limit 1 γ /drop) can be detected in the presence of a saturated solution of o-C₆H₄(NO₂)₂ by formation of an orange-colored residue on adding to 0.01-0.02 g. MgCO₃, without stirring, a drop each of the unknown in alc., and 2% PhNHNH₂.HCl in H₂O, and heating 2-5 min. at 110-20°. Because alkyl nitrites are easily saponified, they give a red color with the Griess reagent (I) (equal parts 1% sulfanilic acid in 30% AcOH and 0.1% 1-naphthylamine in 30% AcOH) which esters of HNO₃ do not show. The test may be carried out by adding a drop of I to a drop of unknown and warming in boiling H₂O (detection limit 0.2 mg. amyl nitrite) or by holding a filter paper wet with I in the boiling vapor (limit 10 γ). Sulfosalicylic acid (II) can be detected to a limit of 3.5 γ and distinguished from salicylic acid (III) by adding a drop of EtOH or Et₂O test solution to a few cg. dry, finely powdered KNO₃ in a micro gas absorption apparatus, wetting the stopper with a freshly prepared solution of 10 mg. N,N'-diphenylbenzidine in 50 mL. concentrated H₂SO₄, and plunging the closed apparatus 2-3 min. in boiling H₂O. II colors the drop on the stopper blue by freeing HNO₃ which is then reduced to HNO₂ by II. III in g. quantities heated with KNO₃ forms no HNO₂. By comparison of the drop with a blank on a spot test plate, slight blue colors can be recognized. The test cannot be used in the presence of strong or medium strong carboxylic acids. Nitrates of organic bases can be identified as for II, but by charring the dry mixture over a microflame detection limit: 2.5 γ caffeine nitrate. The test described for II can be used to distinguish strong and medium strong carboxylic acids. The following acids (20 mg.) free HNO₃ in 2 min. at 100°: mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic, bromoacetic, oxalic, malonic, maleic, tartaric, citric, malic, mandelic, sulfosalicylic; the following do not: succinic, thioglycolic, cinnamic, benzoic, p-nitro-, and 3,5-dinitrobenzoic, salicylic, phthalic, gallic, oleic, 1,4-naphtholsulfonic acid, 2,6,8-naphtholdisulfonic acid, pentachlorophenol, picric, and benzenearsonic acids.

IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
(alkyl esters, detection of)
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 77-92-9, Citric acid
(detection of)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5
E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25
L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
L8 77 S L6 AND L7
L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)

=> E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25

E1 3 7664-26-8/BI
E2 1 7664-36-0/BI
E3 66846 --> 7664-38-2/BI
E4 0 7664-38-2/RN
E5 9327 7664-38-2D/BI
E6 975 7664-38-2DP/BI
E7 5391 7664-38-2P/BI
E8 41137 7664-39-3/BI
E9 321 7664-39-3D/BI
E10 56 7664-39-3DP/BI
E11 1803 7664-39-3P/BI
E12 144569 7664-41-7/BI
E13 2079 7664-41-7D/BI
E14 558 7664-41-7DP/BI
E15 10553 7664-41-7P/BI

E16	34	7664-46-2/BI
E17	8	7664-46-2P/BI
E18	28	7664-47-3/BI
E19	3	7664-47-3P/BI
E20	1	7664-49-5/BI
E21	10	7664-53-1/BI
E22	2	7664-53-1P/BI
E23	1	7664-55-3/BI
E24	1	7664-56-4/BI
E25	10	7664-58-6/BI

=> S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7

66846 7664-38-2/BI

9327 7664-38-2D/BI

975 7664-38-2DP/BI

5391 7664-38-2P/BI

L12 66846 7664-38-2/BI OR 7664-38-2D/BI OR 7664-38-2DP/BI OR 7664-38-2P/BI

=> d scan

L12 66846 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

CC 54-2 (Extractive Metallurgy)

Section cross-reference(s): 48

TI Method of extraction of molybdenum from the acid solutions

ST extn molybdenum acid soln

IT Separation

(decantation; of liquid phase in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using phosphoric acid)

IT Sedimentation (separation)

(extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using)

IT Neutralization

(of fine pulp in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using phosphoric acid)

IT Aging, materials

(of sediment in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using phosphoric acid)

IT Mixing

(stirring; of solution in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using phosphoric acid)

IT 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(dissoln. of solid phase after liquid phase decantation in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using phosphoric acid, in solution of)

IT 7439-98-7P, Molybdenum, preparation

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(extraction from acid solns.)

IT 7632-05-5, Sodium Phosphate 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid,

processes 10124-31-9, Ammonium Phosphate

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(extraction of molybdenum from acid solns. using)

IT 12026-66-3P

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(formation in extraction of molybdenum from acid solns.)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

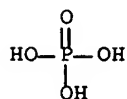
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INVALID SCAN FIELD FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

One or more of the display fields specified are not valid with DISPLAY
SCAN in the current file. Enter HELP DSCAN at the arrow prompt (=>)
for the list of fields that may be used when scanning the answers.

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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 66846 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:787628 CAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Method for matrix immobilization of industrial wastes
of radiochemical and chemical-metallurgical works
INVENTOR(S): Lyashenko, A. V.; Bakshutov, V. S.; Borisov, G. B.;
Volchok, Y. Y.; Mansurov, O. A.; Andrianov, N. T.;
Kuznetsov, V. A.; Kochetkov, S. E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): OAO "Tantal", Russia
SOURCE: Russ., 6pp.
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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RU 2281573	C1	20060810	RU 2005-116897	20050602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2005-116897	20050602
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid				
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (matrix immobilization of radioactive wastes using)				
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS				
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



=> s l12 and l7
L13 171 L12 AND L7

=> S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
23862328 1800<=PY<=2003
L14 128 L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003

=> S L14 AND (PH)
1285414 PH
9859 PHS
1289703 PH
(PH OR PHS)

L15 27 L14 AND (PH)

=> s l15 ibib hitstr 1-27

MISSING OPERATOR L15 IBIB

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l15 ibib abs hitstr 1-27

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:924110 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:243000

TITLE: Porous moisture absorbent with a moisture absorbency-indicating function by using organic dye and its preparation method

INVENTOR(S): Koo, Tae Hyeon; Lee, Hyeong Seok; Lee, Jong Heun

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuk Dong Chemical Co., Ltd., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

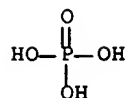
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
KR 2002048234	A	20020622	KR 2000-77656	20001218 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2000-77656	20001218

AB The porous moisture absorbent with a moisture absorbency-indicating function and the preparation method are provided. The indicator is nontoxic and environment friendly and is a substitute for the conventional Co chloride moisture absorbent indicator. The indicator exhibits the indicator function in the relative moisture of 10-50% and in the acidic condition, showing a distinct color change due to absorption and indicator stability with use of small amts. The change point of the color is controlled according to the various properties and shapes of the used moisture absorbent. The preparation method comprises: making the acidic aqueous solution of a pH ≤ 4 by adding acid to 0.005-0.5 weight% organic dye indicator selected from neutral red, phenol red, and bromothymol blue; dipping or coating a porous moisture absorbent selected from silica gel, aluminosilicate bead, zeolite, lime, and CaCl_2 into the acidic aqueous solution; and drying to make the final moisture absorbent. The acid is selected from a group consisting of H_2SO_4 , HCl , benzoic acid, chloric acid, formic acid, chloroacetic acid, HNO_3 , HNO_2 , H_3PO_4 , tartaric acid, succinic acid, citric acid, malic acid, fumaric acid, glycolic acid, maleic acid, methylsulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, and/or salicylic acid.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in preparation of porous moisture absorbent with moisture absorbency-indicating organic dye)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

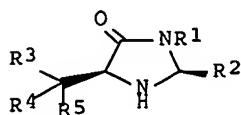


RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

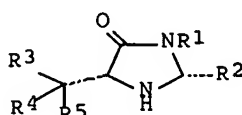
O=N-OH

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:454188 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:36082
TITLE: Enantioselective transformation of
 α,β -unsaturated ketones using chiral
organic catalysts
INVENTOR(S): MacMillan, David W. C.; Northrup, Alan B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003047740	A2	20030612	WO 2002-US39065	20021205 <--
WO 2003047740	A3	20030904		
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002351278	A1	20030617	AU 2002-351278	20021205 <--
US 2003220507	A1	20031127	US 2002-313744	20021205 <--
EP 1461320	A2	20040929	EP 2002-786926	20021205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-338384P	P 20011205
			WO 2002-US39065	W 20021205
OTHER SOURCE(S):			CASREACT 139:36082; MARPAT 139:36082	
GI				



I



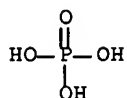
II

AB Nonmetallic organic catalysts are provided that facilitate the enantioselective reaction of α,β -unsatd. ketones. The catalysts are chiral imidazolidinone compds. I or II there acid addition salts [R1 = C1-6-alkyl; R2 = Ph, 2-methylfuryl; R3, R4 = H; R5 = (un)substituted Ph (with 1 or 2 substituents selected from halo, OH, C1-6-alkyl)]. The chiral imidazolinones are useful in catalyzing a wide variety of reactions, including cycloaddn. reactions, Friedel-Crafts alkylation reactions, and Michael addns. Thus, I [R1 = Me, R2 = 5-methyl-2-furyl, R3 = R4 = H, R5 = Ph] was used to catalyze the Diels-Alder reaction of cyclopentadiene with MeCH:CHCOEt to give 89% (+)-2-endo-3-exo-[3-methylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-yl]propan-1-one (90% e.e.).

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, reactions 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (catalyst acid addition salt from; enantioselective transformations of α,β -unsatd. ketones using chiral organic catalysts)

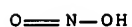
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:200549 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:222349

TITLE: Nitrogen-containing fire-resistant epoxy resins with good fire and heat resistance and compositions therewith

INVENTOR(S): Huang, Kun-Yuan; Chen, Hung-Hsing; Chen, Chih-Fu; Chao, Huan-Chang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Changchun Synthetic Resin Co., Ltd., Taiwan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

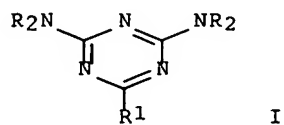
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003073448	A2	20030312	JP 2002-29338	20020206 <--

JP 3588456	B2	20041110		
TW 513482	B	20021211	TW 2001-90121704	20010831 <--
US 2003099839	A1	20030529	US 2002-35238	20020104 <--
US 6617029	B2	20030909		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: TW 2001-90121704 A 20010831
GI



AB Title epoxy resins are represented by the formula I, where R = independently H or R2-C6-13 aryl-(OR3)r, R2 = C1-6 alkylene, R3 = epoxypropane, r = 1 or 2, at least one R ≠ H, and R1 = Ph or N(R)2. Thus, 126 g melamine and 240 g 37% formaldehyde aqueous solution were reacted in methanol at 60°, 282 g phenol and 1.3 g HCl were added and reacted at 80° to give 409 g OH and Ph group-containing triazine with N content 20.5%, 100 g of which was reacted with epichlorohydrin at 70° under 200 mmHg pressure in the presence of NaOH to give 138 g fire-resistant epoxy resin with N content 14.9% and epoxy equivalent 205 g/equivalent. A composition comprising CNE 200ELB 10.34, the resulting fire-resistant epoxy resin 6.00, PF 5110 7.80, triphenylphosphine 0.26, silane coupling agent 0.60, fused silica 74.00, carbon black 0.40, and carnauba wax 0.60 parts showed spiral flow (EMMI-1-66) 75 cm, flame retardance (UL 94) V-0, moisture absorption (100° for 24 h) 0.28%, and good solder heat resistance.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

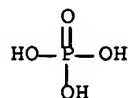
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(dehydration catalyst; preparation of nitrogen-containing fire-resistant epoxy

resins with good fire and heat resistance and their use as fire retardants in compns.)

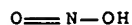
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:22810 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:89342
 TITLE: Enantioselective transformations of
 α,β -unsaturated aldehydes by a wide variety
 of reactions using imidazolidinone enantiomers as
 chiral organic catalysts
 INVENTOR(S): MacMillan, David W. C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): California Institute of Technology, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2003002491	A2	20030109	WO 2002-US20858	20020701 <--
WO 2003002491	A3	20030626		
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EP 1412335	A2	20040428	EP 2002-749735	20020701
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-301875P	P 20010629
			US 2001-338172P	P 20011205
			US 2001-338451P	P 20011205
			WO 2002-US20858	W 20020701
OTHER SOURCE(S):			CASREACT 138:89342; MARPAT 138:89342	
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Nonmetallic organic catalysts are provided that facilitate the
 enantioselective reaction of α,β -unsatd. aldehydes. The catalysts are chiral
 imidazolidinone compds. I or II, or their acid addition salts, wherein, in one
 preferred embodiment, R1 is C1-C6 alkyl, R2 is tri(C1-C6 alkyl)substituted Me,
 R3 and R4 are H, and R5 is Ph optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents
 selected from the group consisting of halo, OH, and C1-C6 alkyl. More
 broadly, compds. I and II and their acid addition salts are claimed, wherein
 R1 is (un)substituted (hetero)hydrocarbyl, R2 is trihydrocarbylmethyl(alkyl),
 R3 and R4 are H, halo, OH, or (un)substituted (hetero)hydrocarbyl, and R5 is
 an (un)substituted cyclic group. The chiral imidazolidinones are useful in
 catalyzing a wide variety of reactions, including Diels-Alder and other
 cycloaddn. reactions, Friedel-Crafts alkylation reactions of aroms. and
 heteroaroms., and various Michael addns. The catalysis involves lowering of
 the LUMO of the carbon-carbon double bond within the aldehyde. These
 catalysts avoid the problems associated with traditional metal catalysts, are
 readily synthesized from inexpensive, com. available reagents, are compatible

with aerobic conditions, and provide products in excellent yields with a high level of enantioselectivity. For instance, (S)-phenylalanine Me ester was amidated with ethanolic MeNH₂ to give the N-methylamide (82%), which was cyclocondensed with Me₃CCHO in THF in the presence of FeCl₃ and 4 Å mol. sieves, to give cis-epimeric catalyst III in 23% yield and 99% enantiomeric excess (ee), plus the trans epimer, separated as its HCl salt. The trans epimer salt was recycled to give addnl. III in 22% yield. Use of III and HCl (0.10 mmol each) as the catalyst for Diels-Alder cycloaddn. of 1.0 mmol (E)-crotonaldehyde with 4.0 mmol cyclopentadiene at -60° in CHCl₃ over 4.5 days gave the (1S,2R,3S,4R)-enantiomeric adduct IV in 80% yield. This product showed a 5.0:1.0 endo/exo ratio, and 93% ee for the exo isomer. Addnl. reactions included an intramol. Diels-Alder (85% yield, 99:1 endo/exo, endo 93% ee), a nitron cycloaddn. (96% yield, 150:1 endo/exo, endo 98% ee), a Friedel-Crafts alkylation (96% yield, 95% ee), similar heterocycle alkylations (78-87% yield, 90-95% ee), and various Michael-type addns. (69-70% yield, 84-90% ee). The reaction was applied to the enantioselective construction of a pyrroloindoline alkaloid core V from 1-allyl-N-BOC-tryptamine and acrolein, using III and p-MeC₆H₄SO₃H as catalyst, in 91% yield and 93% ee. Thus, natural product applications include flustramine B, fructigenine C, amaumomine, urochordamine A, and (-)-chimonanthine. The study included the effects of acid addition salt on the catalyst, and both aldehyde and indole substitution on indole alkylations.

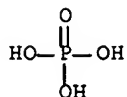
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(cocatalyst; general enantioselective reactions of α,β-unsatd. aldehydes using imidazolidinone enantiomers as chiral organic catalysts)

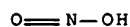
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 5 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:505435 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83698

TITLE: Method for preparing hydrophilic porous polymeric materials for use in biotechnology and pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Lai, Huey-min; Chang, Chun-hui; Liao, Chun-jen; Chen, Chin-fu; Wu, Kuei-hung; Chang, Yuan-chia; Jan, Yu-yen; Mou, Tsung-yi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

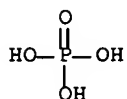
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002086977	A1	20020704	US 2001-83242	20011019 <--
US 6635684	B2	20031021		
TW 477802	B	20020301	TW 2000-89127372	20001220 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			TW 2000-89127372	A 20001220

AB The present invention discloses a method for preparing a hydrophilic porous polymeric material comprising the step of mixing a hydrophilic polymeric material with a hydrophobic material; solvent sintering the surface of the hydrophilic polymeric material with water or an aqueous solution; and removing the hydrophobic material contained within the hydrophilic polymeric material with a massive organic solvent. Thus, the hydrophilic porous polymeric material with high porosity and stable structure is rapidly mass produced.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(method for preparing hydrophilic porous polymeric materials for use in biotechnol. and pharmaceuticals)

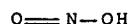
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 6 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:618130 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:196817

TITLE: Stable, aqueous compositions for treating surfaces, especially fabrics

INVENTOR(S): Uchiyama, Hirotaka; Stickney, Janese Christine
O'Brien; Cetti, Jonathan Robert; Woo, Ricky Ah-Man; Du Val, Dean Larry; Frankenbach, Gayle Marie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter + Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001060961	A1	20010823	WO 2001-US4638	20010213 <--
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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CA 2396886	AA	20010823	CA 2001-2396886	20010213 <--
AU 2001038216	A5	20010827	AU 2001-38216	20010213 <--
EP 1255806	A1	20021113	EP 2001-910626	20010213 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2002011584	A1	20020131	US 2001-783509	20010214 <--
US 6503413	B2	20030107		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-182381P	P 20000214
			US 2000-634379	A 20000809
			US 2000-240626P	P 20001016
			WO 2001-US4638	W 20010213

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:196817

AB Stable, aqueous compns. for treating surfaces, especially fabrics, comprise: a relatively low mol. weight polyalkyleneoxide polysiloxane surfactant; a buffering agent to maintain the pH of the composition in the range of from about 4 to about 10, preferably from about 5 to about 9.5, and more preferably from about 6 to about 9; and an aqueous carrier. The compns. can further comprise cationic surfactants to further enhance the spreading and/or fabric penetration ability of the compns. The compns. can further comprise a variety of other optional ingredients. Methods of treating surfaces include methods wherein the compns. are contacted with surfaces, especially fabrics, to reduce malodor impression on the surfaces and/or reduce the appearance of wrinkles in fabrics.

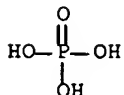
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(buffering agent; stable, aqueous compns. for treating surfaces, especially fabrics)

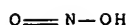
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:509272 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:93060

TITLE: Solution and method of conversion coating of aluminum and aluminum alloys with zinc phosphate

INVENTOR(S): Noh, Byung-ho; Lee, Kyu-hwan; Lee, Sang-yul; Kang, Suk-bong

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Institute of Machinery + Metals, S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korea, No pp. given

CODEN: KRXXFC

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 9701006	B1	19970125	KR 1994-20270	19940817 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1994-20270	19940817

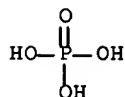
AB Al and Al alloys are coated with zinc phosphate for increased corrosion resistance. The process consists of (1) pretreating with an alkali degreasing agent at 50° for 2-3 min (2) dipping the pretreated substrate in a zinc phosphate solution at pH 2.6-4.1 and 45-70° for 1.5-3 min. The solution contains 0.5-6.0 zinc ions, 2-15 phosphoric acid, 2.0-10 of nitrous acid, 2.0-10 nitric acid, and 0.03-2.0 g/L. fluoride ions. The concentration ratio of zinc ions to phosphoric acid is 0.1-1.3.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(in solution and method of conversion coating of aluminum and aluminum alloys with zinc phosphate)

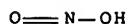
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 8 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:784331 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20747

TITLE: Surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination
of solutions based on interaction-specific optimized
processes

INVENTOR(S): Andersson, Karl; Hamalainen, Markku; Malmqvist,
Magnus; Roos, Hakan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
WO 9963333	A1	19991209	WO 1999-SE921	19990531 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6289286	B1	20010911	US 1998-87402	19980529 <--
AU 9946658	A1	19991220	AU 1999-46658	19990531 <--
AU 755181	B2	20021205		
EP 1082607	A1	20010314	EP 1999-930044	19990531 <--
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2002517720	T2	20020618	JP 2000-552490	19990531 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-87402	A 19980529
			WO 1999-SE921	W 19990531

AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols.
associated therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of
regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or
characterize biomols. associated therewith. Kits and stock solns. for use in
the context of this invention, as well as associated computer algorithms are
also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepared and
combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, organic, detergent and chelating
agent containing Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by
the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration
process. Immuno-reactions, nucleic acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-
biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore
instruments and CM5 sensor chips.

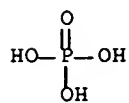
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solns. based
on interaction-specific optimized processes)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



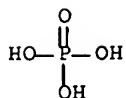
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O=N-OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:752998 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:324142
TITLE: Purification of organic liquids to produce an UV
transmittance of at least 70% at 220 nm without a
substantial increase in the pH of the
treated organic liquid
INVENTOR(S): Sanderson, John R.; Marquis, Edward T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Huntsman Petrochemical Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9958483	A1	19991118	WO 1999-US10247	19990510 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9938964	A1	19991129	AU 1999-38964	19990510 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-85754P P 19980514 WO 1999-US10247 W 19990510				
AB Organic liqs. [i.e., alcs., ethers, glycols (e.g., ethylene glycol), polyalkylene glycols, etc.] are purified to produce an UV transmittance of ≥70% at 220 nm without a substantial increase (sic) in the pH of the treated organic liquid by treating the organic liquid with a charcoal which has been contacted with an inorg. acid (i.e., HF, HCl, HBr, H2SO4, etc.), rinsed with a solvent (e.g., water), and optionally dried.				
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (purification of organic liqs. to produce an UV transmittance of at least 70% at 220 nm without a substantial increase in the pH of the treated organic liquid)				
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:724276 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:39559
TITLE: Preparation of poly(vinyl chloride)-type resins for pastes and polymer blends containing the pastes
INVENTOR(S): Koike, Taizo; Kubo, Masahiro; Kobayashi, Sadahito
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanegafuchi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

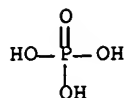
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10298297	A2	19981110	JP 1997-123478	19970424 <--
JP 3576351	B2	20041013		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-123478 19970424

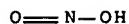
AB Title resins and blends, giving moldings with good surface appearance after chemical embossing, are prepared by adding acidic compds. into PVC-type resins so that dispersions of 1 part dry PVC resins in 2 parts H2O have pH 2.5-5.0. Thus, 100 parts vinyl chloride was emulsion-polymerized in 130 parts H2O in the presence of 2,2'-azobisbutylvaleronitrile 0.01, Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 0.8, and stearyl alc. 0.3 part to obtain latex, which was mixed with 0.00086 part H3PO4, spray-dried (pH of the mixture of 1 part resin and 2 part H2O was 4.90), and then blended with PBM B 5F (blend resin) to give plastisol with blow ratio 4.2-folds and blow suppression 40.2% [((blown area) - (nonblown area))/(blown area)] in expanding.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(PVC-type resins containing acidic compds. for pastes for polymer blends giving moldings with good surface appearance by chemical embossing)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 11 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:230527 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:215317
TITLE: Surface treatment solutions for aluminum-containing metals to improve corrosion resistance and painting adhesion, and the treatment method
INVENTOR(S): Wada, Yasuyuki; Nakada, Kazuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Packaging KK, Japan; Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09020984	A2	19970121	JP 1995-166243	19950630 <--
JP 3623015	B2	20050223		
CA 2225757	AA	19970123	CA 1996-2225757	19960625 <--
WO 9702369	A1	19970123	WO 1996-US10683	19960625 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
AU 9664781	A1	19970205	AU 1996-64781	19960625 <--
AU 708280	B2	19990729		
EP 837954	A1	19980429	EP 1996-924286	19960625 <--
R: AT, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
BR 9609331	A	19990525	BR 1996-9331	19960625 <--
US 6193815	B1	20010227	US 1997-983599	19971229 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-166243	A 19950630
			WO 1996-US10683	W 19960625

AB The surface treatment compns. contain phosphate ions 0.01-5, Ti compds. 0.01-2 (as Ti atoms), F compds. 0.01-12 (as F atoms), and accelerating agents 0.01-2 weight parts. The surface treatment solns. contain phosphate ions 0.01-5, Ti compds. 0.01-2 (as Ti atoms), F compds. 0.01-12 (as F atoms), and accelerating agents 0.01-2 g/L, and have pH 1.0-4.5. Al-containing metals are treated by

contacting with the solns. at a temperature between room temperature and $\leq 80^\circ$, washing the metal surfaces, and heating and drying to form conversion coatings. The accelerating agents may be selected from nitrous acid, nitric acid, tungstic acid, permanganic acid, these water-soluble salts, and water-soluble organic peroxides.

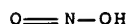
IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(accelerating agent; in surface treatment solns. for aluminum-containing metals to improve corrosion resistance and painting adhesion)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



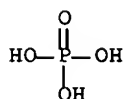
IT 7664-38-2, Orthophosphoric acid, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(in surface treatment solns. for aluminum-containing metals to improve corrosion resistance and painting adhesion)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 12 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467133 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:121135

TITLE: Acidic bath with a zirconium compound for low-sludge primer treatment of aluminum alloys

INVENTOR(S): Iino, Yasuo; Shimizu, Akio; Ikeda, Toshihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9619595	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16231	19951222 <--
W:	AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US			
RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

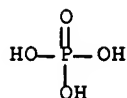
JP 08176841	A2	19960709	JP 1994-320545	19941222 <--
JP 3349851	B2	20021125		
TW 411367	B	20001111	TW 1995-84102801	19950322 <--
CN 1124303	A	19960612	CN 1995-103560	19950324 <--
CN 1123649	B	20031008		
KR 179687	B1	19990218	KR 1995-6343	19950324 <--
ZA 9510615	A	19960703	ZA 1995-10615	19951213 <--
CA 2208459	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208459	19951222 <--
AU 9644697	A1	19960710	AU 1996-44697	19951222 <--
EP 799326	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943426	19951222 <--
R: AT, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
BR 9510243	A	19971104	BR 1995-10243	19951222 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-320545	A 19941222
			JP 1994-53779	A 19940324
			JP 1994-307639	A 19941212
			WO 1995-US16231	W 19951222

AB Corrosion-resistant primer coating is formed on the Al or Al-alloy surfaces by contact for 0.5 to 60 s with the acidic (pH of 1.5-4.0) aqueous bath containing: (a) Zr compound at nominally 0.005-0.5 g Zr/L; (b) H₃PO₄ compound at 0.005-0.4 g phosphate/L; (c) an oxidizing agent (especially H₂O₂ or a nitrate) at 0.01-5.0 g/L; and (d) HF or NH₄F at 0.001-0.2 g HF/L. The conversion bath is suitable for the cleaning and coating of drawn-and-ironed Al cans before painting, and provides uniform coverage in coating as well as sludge prevention. The aqueous bath suitable for spray coating of AA 3003 alloy can blanks in 40 s at 40° and pH of 2.7 contains H₃PO₄ 20 ppm, fluoro-zirconic acid for Zr at 10 ppm, H₂O₂ 300 ppm, Al(NO₃)₃ for 50 ppm Al, and HF 9 ppm. The similar bath without H₂O₂ resulted in nonuniform coating on the cans.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (primer bath with; acidic bath with zirconium compound for low-sludge primer coating of aluminum cans)

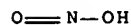
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 13 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:964912 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:36747

TITLE: Method of removing heavy metals from solutions of amino-carboxylic acids for disposal purposes

INVENTOR(S): Arrington, Stephen T.; Bradley, Gary W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HydroChem Industrial Services, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5462671	A	19951031	US 1994-303250	19940908 <--

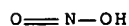
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-303250 19940908

AB Disclosed is a method to remove heavy metals from amino-carboxylic acid chelate solns. comprising adding nitrous acid to lower the pH of the aqueous solution sufficient to destroy the chelate bonds and release the metal ions and thereafter adding an appropriate strong base and optionally a sulfide salt to precipitate the liberated heavy metals.

IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(removal of heavy metals from wastewaters containing amino-carboxylic acids using nitrous acid)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

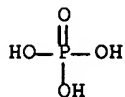
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, processes
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(removal of heavy metals from wastewaters containing amino-carboxylic acids using nitrous acid)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 14 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:726240 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:119538

TITLE: Corrosion inhibitor for steels prior to storage.

INVENTOR(S): Schwendimann, Christian; Keller, Jean; Auger, Jean-Luc; Fatrez, Philippe

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sollac, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 658636	A1	19950621	EP 1994-470040	19941121 <--
EP 658636	B1	19991229		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2713669	A1	19950616	FR 1993-15196	19931214 <--
FR 2713669	B1	19960105		
AT 188264	E	20000115	AT 1994-470040	19941121 <--
ES 2141813	T3	20000401	ES 1994-470040	19941121 <--
US 5567354	A	19961022	US 1994-346188	19941122 <--
CA 2137837	AA	19950615	CA 1994-2137837	19941212 <--
JP 08035083	A2	19960206	JP 1994-333085	19941214 <--
JP 3398724	B2	20030421		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1993-15196 A 19931214

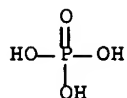
AB The corrosion inhibitor is an aqueous solution containing an alkali metal nitrite 0.01-0.3 mol/L, alkali metal phosphate 0.01-0.3 mol/L, and H3PO4 for maintaining pH at 6.9-7.2. Optionally, the solution also contains a surfactant and antifoaming agent. The corrosion inhibitor is especially suitable for Zn-Ni coated steels.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, alkali metal salts 7782-77-6D, Nitrous acid, alkali metal salts

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in corrosion inhibitors for steels)

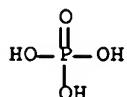
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



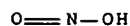
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 15 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:364010 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:136845

TITLE: Compositions for rapid cleaning of automotive cooling systems

INVENTOR(S): Conville, John J.; Lyon, James T.; Turcotte, David E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

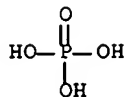
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	----	-----	-----
	US 5342537	A	19940830	US 1992-980852	19921124 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1992-980852	19921124
AB	The title compns. contain EDTA tetra-Na salt, a secondary alc.-modified poly(acrylic acid) and/or a Na salt of an acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer, a nonionic surfactant comprising an alkoxylated alc., and an acid to give pH .apprx.9. The compns. are added to antifreeze/coolant systems for rapid cleaning and then removed. A composition contained H2O 82.694, Sokalan CP-12S 0.7, Versene 100 16.0, Plurafac D-25 0.6, and 75% H3PO4 0.006%.				
IT	7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (in cleaner for automotive cooling systems)				
RN	7664-38-2 CAPLUS				
CN	Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 16 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:243255 CAPLUS Full-text

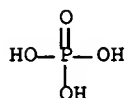
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:243255

TITLE: Adsorbed nitrous acid/nitric oxide redox couple at platinum(111) single-crystal electrode

AUTHOR(S): Ye, Shen; Kita, Hideaki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry (1993)
), 346(1-2), 489-95
 CODEN: JECHES; ISSN: 0368-1874
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The electrochem. behavior of HNO₂ and NO was studied on well-defined Pt(111), Pt(100), and Pt(110) single-crystal electrodes. Only Pt(111) revealed oxidation-reduction peaks in H₃PO₄ solution. The scan rate and pH dependencies lead to the conclusion that the oxidation-reduction peaks are due to the redox couple of adsorbed HNO₂/NO pair.
 IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (electrochem. redox reaction of nitrous acid-nitric oxide couple on platinum in solution containing, electrode crystal orientation in relation to)
 RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (reduction of adsorbed, on platinum in phosphoric acid solution, electrode crystal orientation in relation to)
 RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 17 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:147975 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:147975
 TITLE: Preparation of alkyl glycosides in one step.
 INVENTOR(S): Sun, Yan; Lin, Tao; et al.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Light Industry Chemical Institute, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1062734	A	19920715	CN 1991-111414	19911206 <--
CN 1031573	B	19960417		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1991-111414	19911206

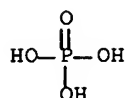
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 118:147975

AB R-O-(G')n-G [G, G' = monosaccharide residue; R = C6-32 (ar)alkyl] are prepared using 2- or 3-component acidic catalysts, e.g., EDTA-H2SO4, EDTA-H3PO4-H3PO3 (I), resp., a neutralizing agents, e.g., NaBH4, alcs. with a b. p. of 70-160° such as propanol, isopropanol, and various saccharides such as glucose, fructose. Thus, a mixture of lauryl alc., anhydrous glucose, n-butanol, and I was heated at 110° for 2 h and treated with NaBH4-NaOH (to give a pH of ca. 6.5) to give a product mixture containing lauryl glucoside 93.40 weight/weight%, unreacted lauryl alc. 5.86%, and free sugar 0.77%.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: USES (Uses)
(catalysts containing EDTA and, for glycosidation of fatty alcs.)

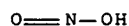
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 18 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:110548 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:110548

TITLE: Electrocatalytic reduction of nitrite ion by edta complexes of iron(II) and ruthenium(II)

AUTHOR(S): Rhodes, Matthew R.; Barley, Mark H.; Meyer, Thomas J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-3290, USA

SOURCE: Inorganic Chemistry (1991), 30(4), 629-35

CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The reductive electrochemistries of both [RuII(HL)(NO+)]0 (H4L = EDTA) and [FeII(HL)(NO•)]- have been investigated as a function of pH. The nitrosyl complexes are effective electrocatalysts for the reduction of NO2- or HONO to give the reduced products N2O, N2, NH3OH+, or NH4+. An element of product selectivity is available by making appropriate choices in pH, applied potential, or catalyst. The mechanisms by which nitrite is reduced appear to be similar to those identified earlier for polypyridyl complexes of Ru and Os and for water-soluble porphine complexes of Fe.

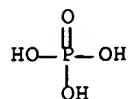
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses and miscellaneous

RL: PRP (Properties)

(electrochem. of EDTA complexes of iron or ruthenium complexes in solution containing)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

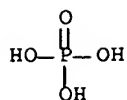


IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of, electrochem., EDTA complexes of ruthenium and iron in)
RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 19 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:202820 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:202820
TITLE: Conversion coating of steel strip for high corrosion
resistance and paintability
INVENTOR(S): Ota, Toshiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 01168880	A2	19890704	JP 1987-326435	19871223 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-326435	19871223
AB	A steel strip is conversion coated with Zn ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ , and then electrolyzed in aqueous H ₃ PO ₄ bath to remove a top portion of the conversion coating for a good paint coverage and corrosion resistance. The conversion coating is applied in the bath (pH 3.3, .apprx.45°) containing Zn ²⁺ 2.5, Mn ²⁺ 0.6, PO ₄ ³⁻ 18, F ⁻ 0.2, NO ₃ ⁻ 0.5, and NO ₂ ⁻ 0.2 g/L, while the electrolysis is in the acid bath (pH 3.3) containing Zn ²⁺ 0.3, Mn ²⁺ 0.2, Ni ²⁺ 0.3 g/L, and H ₃ PO ₄ .			
IT	7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, reactions RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (conversion coating bath containing, steel strip treated in, electrolysis for good paint coverage after)			
RN	7664-38-2 CAPLUS			
CN	Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (conversion coating in bath containing, of steel strip, electrolysis for
 good paint coverage after)
 RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 20 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:108424 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:108424
 TITLE: Processing method and bleaching solution for silver
 halide color photographic material
 INVENTOR(S): Kuse, Satoru; Ishikawa, Masao; Koboshi, Shigeharu;
 Kurematsu, Masayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 84 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 329088	A2	19890823	EP 1989-102530	19890214 <--
EP 329088	A3	19900613		
EP 329088	B1	19970423		
R: DE, GB				
JP 02000861	A2	19900105	JP 1988-67786	19880322 <--
JP 2707450	B2	19980128		
JP 01315737	A2	19891220	JP 1988-315958	19881213 <--
CA 1336480	A1	19950801	CA 1989-590981	19890214 <--
JP 02103041	A2	19900416	JP 1989-36571	19890215 <--
JP 2867033	B2	19990308		
US 5063140	A	19911105	US 1990-508786	19900412 <--
US 5002859	A	19910326	US 1990-512059	19900419 <--
US 5352568	A	19941004	US 1993-104828	19930811 <--
US 5453348	A	19950926	US 1994-303239	19940908 <--
JP 10133344	A2	19980522	JP 1997-327726	19971128 <--
JP 2926486	B2	19990728		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-32501	A 19880215
			JP 1988-72781	A 19880325
			JP 1988-315958	A 19881213
			JP 1988-48931	A 19880302

JP 1988-55855	A 19880309
JP 1988-59000	A 19880311
US 1989-309817	B1 19890210
US 1989-309818	B2 19890210
US 1989-309838	B1 19890210
US 1989-310369	B1 19890213
JP 1989-36571	A3 19890215
US 1990-611487	B1 19901101
US 1990-626338	B1 19901213
US 1991-804487	B1 19911209
US 1992-982015	B1 19921124
US 1993-66625	B1 19930524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:108424

AB A processing method is described for a Ag-rich high-sensitivity Ag halide color photog. material by which sufficient desilvering in a short time and prevention of bleaching fogging can be achieved. The processing method comprises the steps of developing the photog. material with a color developer, bleaching, immediately after the developing step, the photog. material with a bleaching solution containing ≥ 1 ferric complex salt of the compound represented by the formula $(R1CH2)(R2CH2)NZ1N(CH2R3)(CH2R4)$ or $(R1CH2)(R2CH2)N(Z2O)nZ3N(CH2R3)(CH2R4)$ [$R1-4 = CH2OH, CO2M1, PO3M2M3$; $M1, M2, M3 = H, K, Na, NH4$; $Z1 =$ (substituted) alkylene having 3-6 C atoms; $Z2, Z3 =$ (substituted) alkylene having 2-5 C atoms; $n =$ an integer of 1-8] in an amount of ≥ 0.01 mol/L, the pH of the bleaching solution being 3-7, and treating, after the bleaching step, the photog. material with a fixing solution

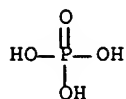
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses and miscellaneous
7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: USES (Uses)

(bleaching solns. containing ferric complex salt and, for processing of silver-rich high-sensitivity photog. materials)

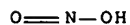
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 21 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:86728 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:86728

TITLE: Solid soap containing dispersed microcapsules

INVENTOR(S): Nakagawa, Yukio; Kamura, Takayuki; Arai, Hiroto;
Takizawa, Masahiro; Konishi, Shoji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3621458	A1	19870108	DE 1986-3621458	19860626 <--
JP 62000599	A2	19870106	JP 1985-140891	19850627 <--
JP 04043120	B4	19920715		
JP 62266136	A2	19871118	JP 1986-110257	19860514 <--
JP 07053656	B4	19950607		
FR 2584088	A1	19870102	FR 1986-9303	19860626 <--
US 4749501	A	19880607	US 1986-879438	19860627 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-140891	A 19850627
			JP 1986-110257	A 19860514

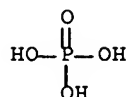
AB Microcapsules containing hydrophobic liqs. (i.e., soap additives) are prepared and used in solid soaps, the liqs. being released when the soaps are used in contact with water. A stirred dispersion prepared from 10% aqueous gelatin solution 160, H₂O 480, and perfume 40 g was heated to 45°, mixed with 160 g 10% aqueous gum arabic solution, mixed with AcOH to give pH 4.2, cooled to 15°, and treated slowly with 115 g Na₂SO₄ to promote dewatering. The resulting microcapsules (breaking strength 147.2 N/cm²; diameter 70μ) were mixed (2 parts) with 98 parts soap (80:20 tallow-coco; 10% H₂O). The mixture was extruded and pressed to form bars. During mixing, extrusion, and pressing, 15% of the microcapsules broke.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses and miscellaneous
 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: USES (Uses)

(dewatering by, in microencapsulation of soap additives)

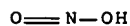
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 22 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:528705 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:128705

TITLE: Rate constants of reactions of ozone with organic and inorganic compounds in water - III. Inorganic

compounds and radicals

AUTHOR(S): Hoigne, J.; Bader, H.; Haag, W. R.; Staehelin, J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Swiss Fed. Inst. Water Resour. Water Pollut. Control, Duebendorf, CH-8600, Switz.

SOURCE: Water Research (1985), 19(8), 993-1004
CODEN: WATRAG; ISSN: 0043-1354

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

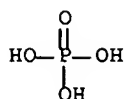
LANGUAGE: English

AB Second-order rate consts. are reported for reactions of O₃ with 40 inorg. aqueous solutes, including compds. of S (e.g., H₂S, H₂SO₃, HOCH₂SO₃H), Cl (e.g., Cl⁻, HOCl, NH₂Cl, HClO₂, ClO₂), Br (e.g., Br⁻, HOBr), N (e.g., NH₃, NH₂OH, N₂O, HNO₂), and O (e.g., H₂O₂), as well as free radicals (e.g., O₂⁻, OH[•]). Most of these compds. exhibit an increase in rate constant with increasing pH according to their degree of dissociation. Rate consts. are based on O₃ consumption rates measured by conventional batch-type or continuous flow methods (10⁻³-10⁶/Ms range) and detns. of stoichiometric factors. Also listed are data determined by pulse-irradiation techniques using kinetic spectroscopy (10¹⁰/Ms range). Addnl. literature data are also reviewed. Results are discussed with respect to water treatment and environmental processes.

IT 7664-38-2, reactions 7782-77-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in water ozonization, second order reaction rate constant in relation to)

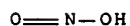
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 23 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:77533 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:77533

TITLE: Sunflower butter spread and products including a pretreatment of the sunflower seeds

INVENTOR(S): MacDonald, Bruce Eugene; Galloway, Geoffrey; Kakuda, Yukio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CSP Foods Ltd., UK

SOURCE: Can., 55 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 1177323	A1	19841106	CA 1982-397327	19820301 <--

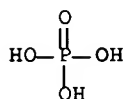
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1981-6819 A 19810304

AB A sunflower seed butter with pleasant color and protein characteristics similar to, but a polyunsat./saturate fatty acids level greater than, peanut butter is prepared. Thus, sunflower seeds were immersed in a 2% solution of ascorbic acid [50-81-7] at 30° until the seed moisture content reached 40% by weight, then the seeds were dried and roasted at 160° to yield a seed lacking the gray color of the original seed. Sweeteners, stabilizers, flavoring, and fats or oils are then added to the decolorized, roasted seed. The mixture is then ground, deaerated, chilled, and tempered to yield a butter containing moisture 0.50, fat 54-30, protein 21.58, fiber 1.92, carbohydrates 16.96, NaCl 1.47, Ca 0.072, P 0.74, K 0.63, and Fe 0.0055%, with a pH of 6.25 and polyunsatd. and saturated fatty acid content of 70.0 and 14.1 g/100 g fat. The polyunsatd./saturated fatty acid ratio is 5.0:1 in sunflower butter compared with 1.8-2.1:1 for peanut butter.

IT 7664-38-2, biological studies 7782-77-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in sunflower seed decolorization, in sunflower butter manufacture)

RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 24 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:160450 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:160450

TITLE: Phosphate coating on steel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippondenso Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58199874	A2	19831121	JP 1982-83724	19820518 <--

JP 04011630

B4

19920302

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1982-83724

19820518

AB In coating of steel with a phosphate film, the phosphate bath is kept at pH 0.5-5 by supplying PO₄³⁻ and NO₃⁻, and the oxidation-reduction potential at 300-700 mV (standard H potential) by supplying NO₂⁻, and at 0-40°. The phosphate bath contains 60-100 parts Zn²⁺/100 parts phosphate. Thus, a phosphate bath (0.7 m³) containing Zn²⁺ 15,000-18,000, PO₄³⁻ 15,000-20,000, NO₃⁻ 9000-15,000, Cl⁻ 1000-2000, and Ni²⁺ 40-60 ppm was maintained at pH ≤2.5, 20-30°, and ≥350 mV by introducing an aqueous solution containing Zn 25, H₃PO₄ 27, HNO₃ 20, HCl 3, Ni 3, HNO₂ 40 g. A cold-rolled steel sheet cover for an automobile starting motor was phosphated for 2 min by spraying, washing, and drying with 80-90° air for 2 h. The corrosion resistance based on the brine spray test was improved, compared to the samples treated in the conventional way.

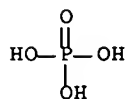
IT 7664-38-2, uses and miscellaneous 7782-77-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(phosphating bath containing, steel sheet)

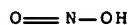
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 25 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:137281 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:137281

TITLE: Removal of catalysts from polyols

INVENTOR(S): Louvar, Joseph F.; Nichols, Newlin S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Wyandotte Corp.

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 3715402	A	19730206	US 1969-848740	19690808 <--

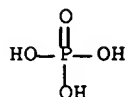
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1969-848740 A 19690808

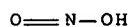
AB Removal of catalyst residues from water-insol. polyether polyols containing soaps by a water-wash process was facilitated when the process was performed in the presence of acid. Thus, a glycerol-propylene oxide-ethylene oxide

adduct with mol. weight 3300 was mixed with hexane to provide a polyether-hexane mixture containing 50 volume % hexane, a water-polyether premix with volume ratio 0.60 was added at 190.deg., and 7 ml/gal phosphoric acid [7664-38-2] was added to adjust the pH to 6.5-7.0. The mixture was passed at 1 gal/min to a centrifugal separator, and addnl. water was added to provide a total water-polyol ratio of 1.5. The polyether-hexane solution obtained from the separator was stripped of hexane and the hexane was recycled. The polyether recovered contained 2 ppm Na+ and K+.

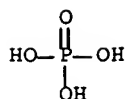
IT 7664-38-2, uses and miscellaneous 7782-77-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(in alkali metal catalyst removal from polyether polyols)
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 26 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:131179 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:131179
TITLE: Relative stabilities of some platinum(IV) complexes
studied by a solubility method
AUTHOR(S): Nabivanets, B. I.; Kalabina, L. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Obshch. Neorg. Khim., Kiev, USSR
SOURCE: Ukrainskii Khimicheskii Zhurnal (Russian Edition) (1970), 36(12), 1294-5
CODEN: UKZHAU; ISSN: 0041-6045
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The solubility of Pt(OH)₄ in 0.5M solution of pH 3 decreases in order: nitrite, tartrate thiocyanate, oxalate, citrate, bromide, phosphate, acetate, EDTA, ClCH₂CO₂H, chloride, nitrate, and sulfate. At pH 6, the decreasing order is nitrite, thiocyanate, oxalate, tartrate, and citrate. The solubility of Pd(OH)₂ at pH 3 and 6 in EDTA, HOAc, and citric acid and at pH 3 in NaCl and NaBr is appreciably greater than that of Pt(OH)₄. The order of decreasing solubility is indicative of the decreasing relative stabilities of the resp. complexes.
IT 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, platinum metal complexes
7782-77-6D, Nitrous acid, platinum metal complexes
RL: PRP (Properties)
(stability of)
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L15 ANSWER 27 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1923:22692 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 17:22692

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 17:3447c-g

TITLE: Diamagnetism and chemical constitution

AUTHOR(S): Pascal, P.

SOURCE: Revue Generale des Sciences Pures et Appliquees (1923), 34, 388-99

CODEN: RGSAAF; ISSN: 0370-5196

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

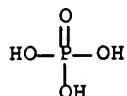
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

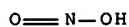
AB cf. C. A. 3, 2899; 4, 583, 1838, 2097; 5, 2217; 6, 2599, 2710; 7, 18, 1325, 3074, 3913; 8, 1385, 3150; 9, 17. In review of previous work some of the data have been slightly changed. The atomic susceptibility, (χ_A) = $K + 10^{-7}$, is for H, -29.3 (number for K is given); F, -64; Cl, -201; Br, -306; I, -446; S, -150; Se, -235; Te, -378; N, -55.5; C, -60. These values calculated on the basis of the additive law are in good agreement with exptl. results. Combined O as shown by the following values for K is diamagnetic except for aldehydes, ketones and nitroso derivs. For -O- in alcs., ethers and hydroxides K is -46; O: in aldehydes and ketones, +17.5; O: in amides, -15; O2 in acids and esters, -79.5; O: in nitroso derivs., +39.5; O2 in nitrates, -31.5. The mol. susceptibility for $A\alpha B\beta C\gamma$ is calculated by $\chi_M = \sum E\alpha\chi_A + \lambda$. The constant λ = $K + 10^{-7}$ for :C:C: (ethylene) is +54.5; :C:C: (allyl) +45; -C.tplbond.C-, +8; -N:N-, +18.5; :C:N-, +81.5; -C.tplbond.N, 8; 2 + (C:C), +105.5; 2 + (C.tplbond.C), +16; 2 + (C:N), +102; N-nucleus, +10; hexamethylene chain, +30; benzene nucleus, -14.5; naphthalene nucleus, -81. Two important regularities in the atomic susceptibilities are shown graphically and the suggestion is made that these may be useful in developing the electronic theory of matter: (1) When the atomic wts. of the diamagnetic elements are plotted with the log (χ_A), the curve breaks periodically at the points which correspond exactly with the elements of the same family, thus S, Se and Te form minima; Cl, Br, I; P, As, Sb and Bi form maxima, etc. (2) For any family of the periodic table, the log of the atomic susceptibilities is a linear function of the atomic number (N). $\log(-\chi_A) = \alpha + \beta N$, where β is a function of valence. The additive law for diamagnetic properties is used to determine the structure of the acids of N, I, S and P. The susceptibility of the nitroso group, -N:O is -16 + 10^{-7} , of the NO2 in metallic or organic nitrites is -56 + 10^{-7} . The difference corresponds to the atomic susceptibility of O in alc., i. e., to

the formula, O:N-OH, for nitrous acid. By similar calcns., iodic acid has the structure, IO₂.OH; sulfuric, SO₂(OH)₂; thiosulfuric, SO₂(SH)(OH); dithionic, SO₂(OH)-SO₂(OH); polythionic acids, SO₂(OH)-Sn-SO₂(OH); sulfurous, SO(OH)₂; hypophosphorous, PH(OH)₂; phosphorous, P(OH)₃; phosphine oxides, O:P.tplbond.R3; phosphonic, phosphoric, O:P(OH)₃.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
(constitution of)
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5
E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25
L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
L8 77 S L6 AND L7
L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)

E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25
 L12 66846 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
 L13 171 S L12 AND L7
 L14 128 S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
 L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)

=> s (l10 or l14) and (cidal or bacteri? or anti? or fung? or disinfec? or clean?)
 206 CICAL
 1 CICALS
 207 CICAL
 (CICAL OR CICALS)
 595917 BACTERI?
 2472984 ANTI?
 219121 FUNG?
 99385 DISINFEC?
 273799 CLEAN?
 L16 37 (L10 OR L14) AND (CICAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISINFE
 C? OR CLEAN?)

=> s l16 and pH
 1285414 PH
 9859 PHS
 1289703 PH
 (PH OR PHS)
 L17 6 L16 AND PH

=> rd
 RD IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
 The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
 For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
 "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> duplicate remove
 ENTER L# LIST OR (END):17
 17 IS NOT VALID HERE
 The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
 has been deleted. To see the L-numbers currently defined in this
 session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d l17 ibib abs hitstr

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1015198 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:266342
 TITLE: Control of soil-borne pathogens with
 nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster
 INVENTOR(S): Lazarovits, George
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
 SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: CPXXEB
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

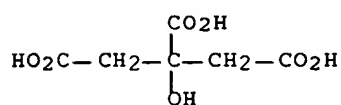
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CA 2314387	AA	20020124	CA 2000-2314387	20000724 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 2000-2314387	20000724

AB A method of determining an effective method for control of soil pathogens includes the steps of measuring the pH of the soil, measuring the organic carbon content of the soil, and measuring the buffering capacity of the soil. When the buffering capacity of the soil is <2 µL H2SO4/g soil, soil-borne pathogens are controlled by adding a nitrogen-containing material and a pH-reducing agent to reduce the soil pH below 5.5. When the organic carbon content is <1.7% by weight, soil-borne pathogens are controlled by adding a nitrogen-containing material and a pH-raising agent to raise the pH above 8.5.

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (control of soil-borne pathogens with nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster)

RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

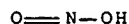
CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (control of soil-borne pathogens with nitrogen-containing material and pH adjuster in relation to toxicity of)

RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d l17 ibib abs hitstr 2-6

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:784331 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20747

TITLE: Surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solutions based on interaction-specific optimized processes

INVENTOR(S): Andersson, Karl; Hamalainen, Markku; Malmqvist, Magnus; Roos, Hakan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biacore AB, Swed.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9963333	A1	19991209	WO 1999-SE921	19990531 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6289286	B1	20010911	US 1998-87402	19980529 <--
AU 9946658	A1	19991220	AU 1999-46658	19990531 <--
AU 755181	B2	20021205		
EP 1082607	A1	20010314	EP 1999-930044	19990531 <--
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE, FI				
JP 2002517720	T2	20020618	JP 2000-552490	19990531 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-87402	A 19980529
			WO 1999-SE921	W 19990531

AB Surface regeneration of affinity biosensors and characterization of biomols. associated therewith by multivariate technique employing cocktails of regeneration agents to optimize regeneration of biosensor surface and/or characterize biomols. associated therewith. Kits and stock solns. for use in the context of this invention, as well as associated computer algorithms are also disclosed. Stock solns. of regeneration cocktails are prepared and combined. Solns. are acidic, basic, ionic, organic, detergent and chelating agent containing Biosensors for various affinity bindings are regenerated by the method; the affinity reactions are used for optimizing the regeneration process. Immuno-reactions, nucleic acid hybridization, avidin/streptavidin-biotin, hormone-hormone receptor interactions are performed with Biocore instruments and CM5 sensor chips.

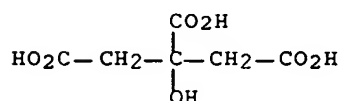
IT 77-92-9, uses 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(surface regeneration of biosensors using a combination of solns. based on interaction-specific optimized processes)

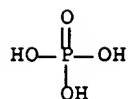
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O=N-OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467133 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:121135

TITLE: Acidic bath with a zirconium compound for low-sludge
primer treatment of aluminum alloys

INVENTOR(S): Iino, Yasuo; Shimizu, Akio; Ikeda, Toshihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

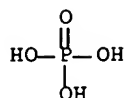
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9619595	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US16231	19951222 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, US				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 08176841	A2	19960709	JP 1994-320545	19941222 <--
JP 3349851	B2	20021125		
TW 411367	B	20001111	TW 1995-84102801	19950322 <--
CN 1124303	A	19960612	CN 1995-103560	19950324 <--
CN 1123649	B	20031008		
KR 179687	B1	19990218	KR 1995-6343	19950324 <--
ZA 9510615	A	19960703	ZA 1995-10615	19951213 <--
CA 2208459	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208459	19951222 <--
AU 9644697	A1	19960710	AU 1996-44697	19951222 <--
EP 799326	A1	19971008	EP 1995-943426	19951222 <--
R: AT, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
BR 9510243	A	19971104	BR 1995-10243	19951222 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-320545	A 19941222
			JP 1994-53779	A 19940324
			JP 1994-307639	A 19941212
			WO 1995-US16231	W 19951222

AB Corrosion-resistant primer coating is formed on the Al or Al-alloy surfaces by contact for 0.5 to 60 s with the acidic (pH of 1.5-4.0) aqueous bath containing: (a) Zr compound at nominally 0.005-0.5 g Zr/L; (b) H3PO4 compound at 0.005-0.4 g phosphate/L; (c) an oxidizing agent (especially H2O2 or a nitrate) at 0.01-5.0 g/L; and (d) HF or NH4F at 0.001-0.2 g HF/L. The conversion bath is suitable for the cleaning and coating of drawn-and-ironed Al cans before painting, and provides uniform coverage in coating as well as sludge prevention. The aqueous bath suitable for spray coating of AA 3003 alloy can blanks in 40 s at 40° and pH of 2.7 contains H3PO4 20 ppm, fluorozirconic acid for Zr at 10 ppm, H2O2 300 ppm, Al(NO3)3 for 50 ppm Al, and HF 9 ppm. The similar bath without H2O2 resulted in nonuniform coating on the cans.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (primer bath with; acidic bath with zirconium compound for low-sludge
 primer coating of aluminum cans)
 RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

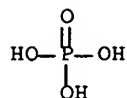


L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:726240 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:119538
 TITLE: Corrosion inhibitor for steels prior to storage.
 INVENTOR(S): Schwendimann, Christian; Keller, Jean; Auger,
 Jean-Luc; Fatrez, Philippe
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sollac, Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

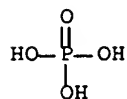
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 658636	A1	19950621	EP 1994-470040	19941121 <--
EP 658636	B1	19991229		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2713669	A1	19950616	FR 1993-15196	19931214 <--
FR 2713669	B1	19960105		
AT 188264	E	20000115	AT 1994-470040	19941121 <--
ES 2141813	T3	20000401	ES 1994-470040	19941121 <--
US 5567354	A	19961022	US 1994-346188	19941122 <--
CA 2137837	AA	19950615	CA 1994-2137837	19941212 <--
JP 08035083	A2	19960206	JP 1994-333085	19941214 <--
JP 3398724	B2	20030421		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-15196 A 19931214
 AB The corrosion inhibitor is an aqueous solution containing an alkali metal nitrite 0.01-0.3 mol/L, alkali metal phosphate 0.01-0.3 mol/L, and H3PO4 for maintaining pH at 6.9-7.2. Optionally, the solution also contains a surfactant and antifoaming agent. The corrosion inhibitor is especially suitable for Zn-Ni coated steels.

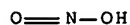
IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, alkali metal salts 7782-77-6D, Nitrous acid, alkali metal salts
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (in corrosion inhibitors for steels)
 RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
 CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
 CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

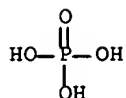


L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:364010 CAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:136845
 TITLE: Compositions for rapid cleaning of automotive cooling systems
 INVENTOR(S): Conville, John J.; Lyon, James T.; Turcotte, David E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

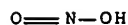
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5342537	A	19940830	US 1992-980852	19921124 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1992-980852	19921124
AB The title comps. contain EDTA tetra-Na salt, a secondary alc.-modified poly(acrylic acid) and/or a Na salt of an acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer,				

a nonionic surfactant comprising an alkoxyated alc., and an acid to give pH .apprx.9. The comps. are added to antifreeze/coolant systems for rapid cleaning and then removed. A composition contained H2O 82.694, Sokalan CP-12S 0.7, Versene 100 16.0, Plurafac D-25 0.6, and 75% H3PO4 0.006%.

IT 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7782-77-6, Nitrous acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in cleaner for automotive cooling systems)
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS
CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS
CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L17 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:77533 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:77533
TITLE: Sunflower butter spread and products including a
pretreatment of the sunflower seeds
INVENTOR(S): MacDonald, Bruce Eugene; Galloway, Geoffrey; Kakuda,
Yukio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CSP Foods Ltd., UK
SOURCE: Can., 55 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
CA 1177323	A1	19841106	CA 1982-397327	19820301 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1981-6819 A 19810304

AB A sunflower seed butter with pleasant color and protein characteristics similar to, but a polyunsat./saturate fatty acids level greater than, peanut butter is prepared Thus, sunflower seeds were immersed in a 2% solution of ascorbic acid [50-81-7] at 30° until the seed moisture content reached 40% by weight, then the seeds were dried and roasted at 160° to yield a seed lacking the gray color of the original seed. Sweeteners, stabilizers, flavoring, and fats or oils are then added to the decolorized, roasted seed. The mixture is then ground, deaerated, chilled, and tempered to yield a butter containing moisture 0.50, fat 54-30, protein 21.58, fiber 1.92, carbohydrates 16.96, NaCl 1.47, Ca 0.072, P 0.74, K 0.63, and Fe 0.0055%, with a pH of 6.25 and polyunsatd. and saturated fatty acid content of 70.0 and 14.1 g/100 g fat.

The polyunsatd./saturated fatty acid ratio is 5.0:1 in sunflower butter compared with 1.8-2.1:1 for peanut butter.

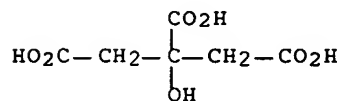
IT 77-92-9, biological studies 7664-38-2, biological studies 7782-77-6

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in sunflower seed decolorization, in sunflower butter manufacture)

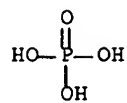
RN 77-92-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



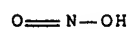
RN 7664-38-2 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7782-77-6 CAPLUS

CN Nitrous acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5
 E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25
 L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
 L8 77 S L6 AND L7
 L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
 L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)
 E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25
 L12 66846 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
 L13 171 S L12 AND L7
 L14 128 S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
 L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)
 L16 37 S (L10 OR L14) AND (CIDAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISI
 L17 6 S L16 AND PH

=> D COST

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	10.00	16.03
NETWORK CHARGES	1.50	2.64
SEARCH CHARGES	29.25	203.55
DISPLAY CHARGES	269.23	274.64
OTHER CHARGES	0.00	30.85
FULL ESTIMATED COST	309.98	527.71

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-39.00	-39.00

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:09:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

=> FIL HOME

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	310.44	528.17
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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=> FIL HOME

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.52	530.69
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-39.00

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:16:53 ON 16 AUG 2006

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	530.90
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.84	534.74
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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'LD < (10 OR 50)' is not valid.

=> s au=((kross, R?) or (green, L?))

PARENTHESES NOT VALID AROUND '((KROSS, R?) OR (GREEN, L?))'

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=> s au=kross, R?

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=> FIL HCAPLUS

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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	41.96	576.70
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-39.00

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E2	2	KROSS MATTHEW A/AU
E3	0 -->	KROSS R/AU
E4	3	KROSS R D/AU
E5	3	KROSS R E/AU
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E7	1	KROSS REGINA/AU
E8	1	KROSS ROBERT/AU
E9	37	KROSS ROBERT D/AU
E10	2	KROSS ROBERT DAVID/AU

E11	1	KROSS RONALD A/AU
E12	1	KROSS RUSSELL E/AU
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E14	1	KROSS STEFAN/AU
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E16	1	KROSS ULRICH/AU
E17	12	KROSS W/AU
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E19	6	KROSS WERNER/AU
E20	2	KROSSA GISBERT/AU
E21	1	KROSSCHELL B D/AU
E22	3	KROSSE A M/AU
E23	1	KROSSE A M A/AU
E24	1	KROSSE BRIGITTA/AU
E25	1	KROSSE DIETMAR/AU

=> S (E4 OR E8 OR E9 OR E10) AND (PH OR NITROUS OR PHOSPHORIC OR HYDROX?)

3 "KROSS R D"/AU
 1 "KROSS ROBERT"/AU
 37 "KROSS ROBERT D"/AU
 2 "KROSS ROBERT DAVID"/AU
 1285414 PH
 9859 PHS
 1289703 PH
 (PH OR PHS)
 30678 NITROUS
 96222 PHOSPHORIC
 2 PHOSPHORICS
 96223 PHOSPHORIC
 (PHOSPHORIC OR PHOSPHORICS)
 1511523 HYDROX?

L18 25 ("KROSS R D"/AU OR "KROSS ROBERT"/AU OR "KROSS ROBERT D"/AU OR
 "KROSS ROBERT DAVID"/AU) AND (PH OR NITROUS OR PHOSPHORIC OR HYDROX?)

=> S L18 AND (NITROUS)

30678 NITROUS

L19 3 L18 AND (NITROUS)

=> DIS L19 1 IBIB IABS

THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 2.74 U.S. DOLLARS
 DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:Y

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1103547 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:392969
 TITLE: Composition and method for dry cow udder protection
 comprising a bimodal interpenetrating polymer system
 INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005094787	A1	20051013	WO 2005-US9650	20050323
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,				

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM,
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 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
 RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-555562P

P 20040324

ABSTRACT:

A composition for dry cow udder protection includes a bimodal interpenetrating polymer system having both cationic and anionic functionalities and capable of forming a stable aqueous solution and ionic bonds between polar chains. The bimodal

interpenetrating polymer system, preferably, includes two acrylate copolymers, Polyacrylate-18 and Polyacrylate-19. The bimodal interpenetrating polymer system is approx. 20% to 40%, by weight, of the aqueous solution, and preferably has a

thixotropic viscosity of approx. 500 cps to 5000 cps, as measured with a Brookfield Viscometer at 20 rpm with a # 3 spindle. The composition, as part of an aqueous solution, is applied to the region of a cow teat to be protected and allowed

to dry, resulting in a water-insol. protecting film. For example, a dry-cow teat dip was prepared containing polyethylene glycol 600 3.00, xanthan gum 0.50, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 0.20, Syntran EX-104 polymer dispersion 96.00, and FD&C Yellow #5 0.30%, resp. The viscosity of this dry dip formulation was 600 cps. The dry, antimicrobial film is adhesive to the teat skin for many days, with no loss of integrity upon normal flexure.

REFERENCE COUNT:

1

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L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:759603 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266077

TITLE: Long-acting disinfecting nitrous acid compositions and related processes

INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D.; Green, Lorrence H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2003 175,362.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2004180015	A1	20040916	US 2004-780435	20040217
US 2003175362	A1	20030918	US 2002-41310	20020107
AU 2003303808	A1	20040823	AU 2003-303808	20030123
CA 2542634	AA	20050428	CA 2004-2542634	20041015

WO 2005037219 A2 20050428 WO 2004-US34142 20041015
WO 2005037219 A3 20060608

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
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SN, TD, TG

EP 1677732 A2 20060712 EP 2004-795325 20041015

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-41310 B2 20020107
US 2003-511916P P 20031017
WO 2003-US2016 A 20030123
US 2004-780435 A 20040217
WO 2004-US34142 W 20041015

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:266077

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to long-acting nitrous acid compns. that disinfect inanimate surfaces and animal tissues, and that can be used to treat diseases and wounds. Compns. of the invention are single-phase solns. or gels comprising nitrous acid and an α -hydroxycarboxylic acid or phosphoric acid, that exhibit enhanced germicidal efficacy and can have an effective lifetime exceeding several years. Compns. of the invention have a wide variety of applications that include, but are not limited to, teat dips, oral rinses, instrument sterilization, and disinfection of food. For example, high level and duration of efficacy of a nitrous acid teat dip composition against Escherichia coli was demonstrated. A two component teat dip composition contained (A) a nitrite base - sodium nitrite 0.625%, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 0.20%, FD&C Yellow #5 0.20% and water as needed, and (B) an acid activator - lactic acid (88%) 3.23%, glycerin 10.0%, Natrosol 250MR 0.50%, sodium benzoate 0.04%, benzalkonium chloride (17%) 1.26%, and water as needed.

=> DIS L19 3 IBIB IABS

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L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:737157 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:250379

TITLE: Disinfecting nitrous acid compositions and process for using the same

INVENTOR(S): Kross, Robert D.; Green, Lorrence H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2003175362	A1	20030918	US 2002-41310	20020107
WO 2004066732	A1	20040812	WO 2003-US2016	20030123
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AU 2003303808	A1	20040823	AU 2003-303808	20030123
US 2004180015	A1	20040916	US 2004-780435	20040217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-41310	A 20020107
			WO 2003-US2016	A 20030123
			US 2003-511916P	P 20031017

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates generally to compns. and methods for the use of ***nitrous*** acid solns. to disinfect inanimate surfaces and animal tissues, and to treat diseases and wounds. More specifically, the invention deals with the partial and selected conversion of nitrite ion to nitrous acid in order to optimize the germicidal efficacy and duration of the nitrous acid consistent with the nature of the intended application. For example, equal parts of a 0.625 % NaNO₂ solution and 2.25 % malic acid were combined. The solution was effective to destroy Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Candida albicans, and Aspergillus niger in vitro.

=> E GREEN L/AU 25

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E4	12	GREEN L A/AU
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E9	4	GREEN L D/AU
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E12	1	GREEN L ECONOMISEUR/AU
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E14	15	GREEN L G/AU
E15	5	GREEN L H/AU
E16	1	GREEN L J/AU
E17	8	GREEN L JR/AU
E18	6	GREEN L K/AU
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E20	71	GREEN L L/AU
E21	14	GREEN L M/AU
E22	1	GREEN L O/AU
E23	1	GREEN L Q/AU
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E25	1	GREEN L REED/AU

=> S (E3 OR E15) AND (NITROUS)
100 "GREEN L"/AU

5 "GREEN L H"/AU
30678 NITROUS
L20 0 ("GREEN L"/AU OR "GREEN L H"/AU) AND (NITROUS)

=> E GREEN LORRENCE/AU 25

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E14	14	GREEN LOUIS S/AU
E15	3	GREEN LOUIS W/AU
E16	1	GREEN LOUISE B/AU
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E18	5	GREEN LOWELL/AU
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E22	1	GREEN LUCY/AU
E23	6	GREEN LUCY R/AU
E24	1	GREEN LUIS L/AU
E25	4	GREEN LUKE/AU

=> d His

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5
E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25
L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
L8 77 S L6 AND L7
L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)

E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25
 L12 66846 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
 L13 171 S L12 AND L7
 L14 128 S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
 L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)
 L16 37 S (L10 OR L14) AND (CIDAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISI
 L17 6 S L16 AND PH

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:40 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:16:53 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:01 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, APOLLIT, AQUALINE, AQUIRE, BABS,
 BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX,
 CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DISSABS, ENCOMPLIT, GENBANK, INSPEC,
 INSPHYS, INVESTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, KOSMET, ...' ENTERED AT 12:55:42 ON
 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:57:33 ON 16 AUG 2006

SET LINE 250
 SET DETAIL OFF
 E KROSS R/AU 25
 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
 L18 25 S (E4 OR E8 OR E9 OR E10) AND (PH OR NITROUS OR PHOSPHORIC OR H
 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
 SET LINE LOGIN
 SET DETAIL LOGIN
 SET LINE 250
 SET DETAIL OFF
 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
 L19 3 S L18 AND (NITROUS)
 SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
 SET LINE LOGIN
 SET DETAIL LOGIN
 SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY
 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
 SET LINE 250
 SET DETAIL OFF
 E GREEN L/AU 25
 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
 L20 0 S (E3 OR E15) AND (NITROUS)
 E GREEN LORRENCE/AU 25
 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
 SET LINE LOGIN
 SET DETAIL LOGIN

=> E GREEN L H/AU 25

E1 18 GREEN L F/AU
 E2 15 GREEN L G/AU
 E3 5 --> GREEN L H/AU
 E4 1 GREEN L J/AU
 E5 8 GREEN L JR/AU
 E6 6 GREEN L K/AU
 E7 4 GREEN L KENNEY/AU
 E8 71 GREEN L L/AU
 E9 14 GREEN L M/AU
 E10 1 GREEN L O/AU
 E11 1 GREEN L Q/AU

E12	21	GREEN L R/AU
E13	1	GREEN L REED/AU
E14	2	GREEN L S/AU
E15	5	GREEN L SHAYNE/AU
E16	40	GREEN L W/AU
E17	1	GREEN L W JR/AU
E18	2	GREEN LADDIE/AU
E19	3	GREEN LADDIE L/AU
E20	4	GREEN LADDIE LEE/AU
E21	6	GREEN LAINE/AU
E22	3	GREEN LAMBERT R/AU
E23	5	GREEN LANCE D/AU
E24	3	GREEN LANH/AU
E25	1	GREEN LANNY/AU

=> S (E3) AND (NITROUS)

5 "GREEN L H"/AU
30678 NITROUS

L21 0 ("GREEN L H"/AU) AND (NITROUS)

=> S (E3) AND (PH OR PHOSPHORIC)

5 "GREEN L H"/AU
1285414 PH
9859 PHS
1289703 PH

(PH OR PHS)

96222 PHOSPHORIC
2 PHOSPHORICS
96223 PHOSPHORIC

(PHOSPHORIC OR PHOSPHORICS)

L22 0 ("GREEN L H"/AU) AND (PH OR PHOSPHORIC)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:43:41 ON 16 AUG 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:43:50 ON 16 AUG 2006

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1 SSS SAM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:45:56 ON 16 AUG 2006

L3 68 S L2

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:46:32 ON 16 AUG 2006

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 8596 S L4 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:47:20 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:47:24 ON 16 AUG 2006

L6 88192 S L5
E "7782-77-6"/BI,RN 25
L7 5033 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
L8 77 S L6 AND L7
L9 ANALYZE L8 1- PY.B : 27 TERMS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:07 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:54:12 ON 16 AUG 2006

L10 62 S L8 AND 1800<=PY<=2003

L11 19 S L10 AND (PH)
 E "7664-38-2"/BI,RN 25
 L12 66846 S E3 OR E5 OR E6 OR E7
 L13 171 S L12 AND L7
 L14 128 S L13 AND 1800<=PY<=2003
 L15 27 S L14 AND (PH)
 L16 37 S (L10 OR L14) AND (CIDAL OR BACTERI? OR ANTI? OR FUNG? OR DISI
 L17 6 S L16 AND PH

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:40 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:16:53 ON 16 AUG 2006

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:17:01 ON 16 AUG 2006

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 16 AUG 2006

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 SET LINE LOGIN
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 SET LINE 250
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 L19 3 S L18 AND (NITROUS)
 SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
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 E GREEN LORRENCE/AU 25
 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
 SET LINE LOGIN
 SET DETAIL LOGIN
 SET LINE 250
 SET DETAIL OFF
 E GREEN L H/AU 25
 SET NOTICE 1000 SEARCH
 L21 0 S (E3) AND (NITROUS)
 L22 0 S (E3) AND (PH OR PHOSPHORIC)
 SET NOTICE LOGIN SEARCH
 SET LINE LOGIN
 SET DETAIL LOGIN

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	43.64	620.34
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.25	-41.25

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:06:03 ON 16 AUG 2006
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
 AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
 LAST RELOADED: Aug 11, 2006 (20060811/UP).

=>
 =>
 =>
 =>

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
=> D COST		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS		
CONNECT CHARGES	0.00	92.22
NETWORK CHARGES	6.24	17.10
SEARCH CHARGES	0.00	203.55
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	282.86
OTHER CHARGES	0.00	30.85

FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.24	626.58
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	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)		
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-41.25

IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 14:08:21 ON 16 AUG 2006

=>
 =>

Connection closed by remote host

---Logging off of STN---

END

Unable to generate the STN prompt.
 Exiting the script...